Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS.
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing every description executed in the best style, timates forwarded on application.

THE Bombay Gazette.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
Richest in Cream
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,193—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910.				
4th Nov.	MARMORA	10509		
4th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
2nd Dec.	PERSIA	7951		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	ARABIA	7903		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
31st "	EGYPT	7912		
1911				
7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
14th "	HIMALAYA	6283		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	CALEDONIA	7388		
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
11th "	DELTA	9063		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7932		
4th March	MALWA	10887		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
25th "	ARCADIA	7000		
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th "	MARMORA	10509		
15th "	CALEDONIA	7388		
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
29th "	MANTUA	10885		
6th May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
13th "	ARABIA	7903		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
27th "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS ONLY at SPECIAL FARES,

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 450 or Rs. 594	Rs. 742 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 525 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, Tuesday on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
...	4719	E. Seberich	1st December.
...	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th "
...	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
...	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
...	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. "
...	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
...	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
...	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
...	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
...	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
...	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
...	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
...	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
S. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	29th January.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

From Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
From Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
From Class to London	" 545 " 685*
From Class to London and back	" 866 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

From Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
From Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
From Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
From Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the Semmering, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Tersatto	P. Giurgevich	5895	24th Nov. 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	17th Nov.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	18th Nov.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	21st Nov.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M

*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 17th Nov calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, on Monday, the 21st November, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushir Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Landaura," 3,398 tons, on or about the 19th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

16th November, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Dec. 1910.
Armand-Behic	6,385	Guionnet	22nd Dec. 1910.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	19th Jan. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Brun	11th May 1911.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	8th June 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	6th July 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	2nd Dec. 1910.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	30th Dec. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDEZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.



THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).
Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910	Leave Karachi, 1910.
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	.....	" 15
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	" 30
B. City of Agra	8100	not fixed.	...
			1911
B. Locksley Hall	5500	.....	Jan. 14
B. Newby Hall	7500	.....	...
B. Sutton Hall	7700	.....	Jan. 26
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Feby. 4
C. City of Vienna	6900	.....	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	8000	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	April 8
C. City of Karachi	8400	April 11	...
C. City of York	11000	" 24	*April 21
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9
A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 30	...
C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	June 10
C. City of	...	.....	July 19

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

No Extra Charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins. Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents, Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
"THERAPION No. 1
is remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lo t vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take safe lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula,)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Shawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

MADAGASCAR AQUAMARINE JEWELRY.

THIS BLUE GEM is the most important precious Stone, discovery of modern times. As the name implies, it is found in Madagascar and has only come upon the market since the opening up of that country by the French authorities. Its colour is a delicate sax-blue, a tint which is very uncommon in Precious Stones.

Owing, it is said, to a curious superstition on the part of the natives, it is difficult to obtain large size Stones of this Pretty Gem, as the large Stones are smashed by them in consequence of a rooted objection to stones of any important size leaving their possession. Being cut in the brilliant form, this Stone possesses the pleasing property of considerably improving in artificial light, showing to considerable advantage, its delicate limpid tint and brilliancy, which makes it exceedingly popular owing to the fact that it can be worn with any costume.

We have just received a supply of these beautiful Gems which we are mounting in Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Motor or Shawl Brooches, Ear-rings and Pendants, and which we are sure will be much appreciated.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

JEWELLERS TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MINTO,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

The Firm for CHOCOLATES.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS,
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS,
CHOCOLATE NOUGAT,
CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES,
CHOCOLATE IN PACKETS,
CHOCOLATE IN TINS,
CHOCOLATE IN FANCY BOXES,
CAILLER'S CHOCOLATE,
FRY'S CHOCOLATE,
PETER'S CHOCOLATE,
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE.

Mongini's Fresh-made Assorted CHOCOLATE in 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. Cartons, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

NEW CONFECTIONERY and CHOCOLATE WORKS:—15, 16, 17, TAMARIND LANE.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq., (Messrs. Keesjee Khaesey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA. C. I. E.
B. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security;

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP	Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PEARSE & CO.'S

CELEBRATED
KILN DRIED FLOUR
in 7lb. tin.

DOG AND SHIP BISCUITS
VERY SUPERIOR.

PEARSE & CO.,

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

CHOICE
ENGLISH & ITALIAN
PASTRY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following Dried Desert Nuts, namely, WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS. Price as usual.

Consignments for THE SEASON just unpacked from HIGH CLASS FIRMS:—

MALAGA RAISINS,	(Extra choice) in 5½ lbs. box	...at Rs. 5.
Do.	(Extra) in 5½ lbs. box	...at Rs. 4.
Do.	(Extra) in 4½ lbs. box	...at Rs. 3-8.
Do.	(Ordinary choice) in 5½ lbs. box	...at Rs. 3-4.
SPANISH IMPERIAL FIGS in 1 lb. box		...at Rs. 1.
SPANISH FRESH GRAPES in barrels (loose) per lb.		Re. 1.
ITALIAN FIGS in 2 lbs. baskets at Re. 1 per basket.		

SPECIAL TERMS will be quoted for Clubs, Messes, Hotels, and the Trades, on written application.

The Public in general are invited to inspect our Stores or apply for our Price List, which will be posted free.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on the occasion of the LANDING of LORD HARDINGE, on the 18th instant, the APOLLO BUNDER ROAD will be CLOSED to VEHICULAR TRAFFIC, from 7-30 A.M. Carriages approaching the Bunder before 7-30 A.M., should proceed straight down Apollo Bunder Road, from the Wellington Fountain. No carriages will be allowed to proceed down Apollo Bunder Road, after 7-30 A.M.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 15th November, 1910.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on the occasion of the ARRIVAL of LORD HARDINGE, the Viceroy-Designate, on FRIDAY, the 18th November, 1910, the following Roads will be temporarily RESERVED for public purposes, from 7-30 A.M., until His Lordship's Cortege has passed:—

Rampart Row,
Hornby Road,
Cruikshank Road,
Kalbadevi Road,
Parel Road,
Sandhurst Road,
Chaupati and
Walkeshwar Road.

This order is made under Sub-section (4) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902 with the sanction of Government.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 15th November, 1910.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on FRIDAY, the 18th November, 1910, from 7 A.M., till 10 A.M., and on FRIDAY, the 25th November, 1910, from 3 P.M. till 7 P.M., the APOLLO BUNDER will be CLOSED for Public purposes.

This order is made under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902 with the sanction of Government.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 15th November, 1910.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LONAVLA.

THE DOWN and UP Lonavla Express Trains will NOT RUN on SATURDAY, the 19th November, 1910, or until further Notice.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 9th November, 1910.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES' Act VI OF 1882

and

In the matter of the BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given that persons having CLAIMS against the Undersigned in respect of the working of the Mills of the abovenamed Company, by him as the Provisional and Official Liquidator of the Company, are requested to submit the same to the Undersigned, within 15 days from the date hereof, as the accounts of the Liquidation of the Company are to be filed in the High Court and are to be finally passed.

If any claims be submitted after the aforesaid date the same will not be considered and the Undersigned will not be responsible for payment thereof and the said accounts will be filed and passed without reference to any such claims.—Dated the 10th day of November 1910.

R. D. SETHNA,
Provisional and Official Liquidator.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's system at REDUCED RATES for Christmas Holidays.

Return Tickets at Reduced Fares will also be issued for Horses from Bombay to any Station, distant over 50 Miles on the Broad-gauge Section.

For particulars see Notice exhibited at Stations.

S. C. G. WOOD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 1st November, 1910.

ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.

(For all Communities)

MATHERAN.

WELLKNOWN for its position, extent, and suitability of accommodation for Single ladies and gentlemen, and for families. Excellent Cuisine and Cleanliness. Tiled Flooring in every Bedroom, Bathroom, Dressing and Verandah.

Separate Billiard and Restaurant Saloon for the use of the Hotel-residents and for outsiders. Send for printed list of Rates and Charges, and for Card giving details of size of rooms and verandah of each detached block of building.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs 30 in advance, post free

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SHOW OF SUCCESSES.

FRANK FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS

SITUATED:

Gamdevi Road, behind the Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade Station,
First turning to the left when over Kennedy Bridge.

Unanimously admitted by Press and Public to be the Best, Biggest and Brightest EUROPEAN CIRCUS EVER SEEN in Bombay.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS!
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS!!
EVERY ITEM ENCORED.

OUR
5 GRAND FAMILY MATINEE 5
SATURDAY NEXT, 19th instant
AND
SUNDAY, the 20th instant.

Doors open at 3 o'clock.

Children half Price to any part of the Tent.

Each and every child entering the Tents on THESE DAYS will receive a number for a coupon entitling them to draw a lot for a splendid bicycle.

A SPECIALLY prepared PROGRAMME will be presented on Saturday.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
WHEN GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
will be presented including
FRANK E. FILLIS'
Famous impression of
DICK TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK
and the
DEATH OF BONNIE BLACK BESS.

BLACK BESS, the Arab blood mare, the theme of admiration the world over. The Press and Public in South Africa have, for over 30 years, eulogised Frank Fillis's production of DICK TURPIN, and the present BLACK BESS is absolutely the acme of perfection. In her dying scene she actually gasps for breath and dies like a human actor on the stage. The thousands who have witnessed this play have actually believed that BONNIE BLACK BESS had breathed her last, as the realisation is so perfect.

Part I.—THE RENDEZVOUS AT KILBURN.
Part II.—The Ride to York.
Part III.—The Death of Bonnie Black Bess.

DICK TURPIN
Will be produced
TO-NIGHT.

The one thing that has made Fillis' Circus famous in all parts of the World.

On a grand and better scale than ever.

New and appropriate Dresses and Scenery, presenting a cast of over 60 persons. The Turnpike-gates, 6 feet high.

Who misses DICK TURPIN loses the treat of a life time.

NEW AND BRILLIANT ACTS.

In the 1st part of the programme everything new and entertaining.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Full Box, Seats, Rs. 20. Single Seats, Box, Rs. 4.
First Chairs, Rs. 3. Second Chairs, Rs. 2.
Stalls (European Gallery), Rs. 1.
Gallery (Natives only), As. 8.

Booking at SOUNDY & Co.

N. B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to the One and Two Rupees Seats.

Special space reserved for Zanana Ladies; seats can be reserved at the Circus Tent Daily.

Special Tram Service to all parts of Bombay after the Performance is over.

Circus Telephone No. 1698 where seats can be booked at any time.

D. B. MACPHERSON, Business Manager. GEORGE OSCAROFF, Advance Agent.

REQUIRED TWENTY EURASIAN BOYS for Wednesday Night. Apply CIRCUS early.

THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,

A brilliant Programme of all Star films.,
OUR SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

"FOOLSHEAD IN THE LION'S DEN."

The audience went into roars on Saturday night at the screamingly funny antics of our popular comedian. As a lion tamer he is unique.

"A TRIP ON THE LAKE OF GARDA."

This film was acknowledged by one and all to be one of the finest scenic films we have exhibited. The sunrise and sunset effects are magnificent.

COME AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK

NEAR NEW POST OFFICE.

OPEN DAILY.

PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 a.m.
LADIES' only " 9 to 10 a.m.
EVENING " 6 to 8.
BAND THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
NIGHT SESSION, 9-30 to 11-30.
BAND EVERY NIGHT.
SATURDAYS UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL,
FRIDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE CLUB.

QUADRILLE PARTY.
TOWN HALL.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH, 1910.

Tickets Rs. 2 each to admit one Lady and Gentleman, Extra Lady's Tickets Re. 1 each, can be obtained at the various Police Stations and from

A. FINAN,
Hon. Secretary,
Bazar Gate Police Station.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—A very smart TYPIST. Apply stating age and qualifications to Box No. 1710, care of this Paper.

IMPORTANT TO MOTORISTS.—Decalcifier. The great Calcium solvent will absolutely remove calcium and incrustations from Radiators and other parts. Stocked by THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

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TO take charge of Machines and Fitting Shops of Engineering Works. Salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 300. Apply Post Box 60, Madras.

WANTED AT ONCE A GRADUATE for the post of PRIVATE SECRETARY, to the Sar Desai of Savantvadi. Pay Rs. 75 p.m. Knowledge of Marathi necessary. Apply with testimonials to

THE POLITICAL AGENT,
Savantvadi.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
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Total Funds exceed £19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

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ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

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REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1909.

New Policies issued (net) ...6,514 for	£.	1,986,394
New Premiums (1909) ...	,,	90,965
Surplus on transactions for above period	,,	273,119
Annual Income ...	,,	1,422,802
Assets ...	,,	10,315,985
Total Payments under Policies	,,	25,606,534

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
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THE DEMAND
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EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

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CLARKES, B. 41 PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

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AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited: PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.,

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Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

16 Breakfast Cups

of delicious strengthening Bouillon—a delight for the strong, a godsend for the weak—made from 2 ozs. of Lemco. The rich beef goodness of LEMCO has restored thousands of invalids to robust strength.

E.A. INGE writes:—"I have derived great benefit "from Lemco . . . I had suffered much from "anæmia, and am now getting well, thanks to "Lemco."—Mauritius.

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Lemco
The Original Liebig Company's Extract.

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DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Broken Down Energies, Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and melancholy—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS for Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness and pain in the loin. Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 22s. 9d.

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NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

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Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
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Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
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09

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PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.
Insist upon having the original Brand.
Refuse Substitutes.
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SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
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MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
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Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)

O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.
O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.
G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN,
LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

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Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK.
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Colombo
Calcutta	Singapore	Kandy
Madras	Kuala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Shanghai
Rangoon	Penang (F. M. States.	Foochow
Colombo	Kuching (F. M. States.	Hankow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.	Yokohama
Amritsar	Bangkok	Kobe
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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, November 15.

Silver in New York ... ... 56+1-8
Exchange on London at New York... 4·85 3-4+1-8

MANCHESTER, November 15.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL.—

Spots	...Business moderate, market firm.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Steady.
Manchester ...	Business very limited and small at easier rates.
Total Sales	8,000
Sales in East Indian	100
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports	49,750
Mid-Americans	7-87—9
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...	11 1-2 unchgd

	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
Cotton Delivery	7·59	7·58	7·59
	— 7	— 7	— 6
	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.
Mid. Uplands	7·60	7·60	7·60
G. O. C.	— 6	— 7	— 7
	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
Liverpool	7·61	7·60	7·57
	— 6	— 6	— 7

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist 12
George Mayalls Yarn 11 3-4

NEW YORK, November 15.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

		bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	91,000
Do Last year	...	57,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...	14,000
Do. Exports to Continent	...	4,000
Spot Cotton—		14·55—10

Futures at New York .... Dec. 14·32—15
Do at New York .... Mar. 14·37—15
Declined on bear pressure and liquadation and on reported slack spot demand.

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton ...	...	14 3-8—1-3
Futures—Month of Dec.	...	14·13—16
Do. do. Mar.	...	14·39—17

Closing Tone of Futures—Quiet.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio No. 7 quality. 12 +1-3

BOMBAY, November 16.

EXCHANGE.

The market was steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T. and 1s. 4 2-32d. demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready	1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 m/s	1s. 4 11-32d.
" " Forward	1s. 4 11-32d.
" 6 m/s Ready	1s. 4 15-32d.
Francs 3 m/s	171 1-2
Marks 3 m/s	139 3-4
60 d/s. Hongkong	138
" Shanghai	187 1-2
" Japan	149 1-4

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London for ready was 1-16 up, forward rate was 1-8 up and New York was 1-8 up. Business in the local market was done at 74-14. London rates had advanced and private cables advised the market quiet but firm. The tone of the local market was weak and at the close the rate declined to Rs. 74-9. About 50 slabs changed hands.

In gold there is no change to report and the demand was poor.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	23	7	0
97 touch Chintu	23	7	0
Narandas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	23	15	6
National Bank	23	15	6
Chartered Bank	23	15	4
Sovereigns Shield	15	2	6
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	0
English Gold	24	0	0
Native Bullion	23	14	6
Indian Specie Bank	23	15	0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	74	8	0
117 Penny Ready	74	7	0
Local per tola	0	11	6
FUTURES.			
First Settlement	74	9	0
Second do	74	13	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, 15th November, 1910 :—

Cotton	10,902	bales
Wheat	9,866	cwts
Linseed	1,945	"
Rapeseed	2,685	"
Gingellyseed	14,594	"
Poppyseed	40	"
Groundnuts	96	"
Castorseed	1,424	"
Rice	3,079	"
Myrabollams	184	"
Cottonseed	2,645	"
Mowraseed	7	"
Gram	2,461	"
Joowar	213	"
Maize	351	"

COTTON.

Liverpool was yesterday 6 to 7 points down, New York was 10 down and futures 15 to 16 down. The tone of the market for ready lots was quiet and the demand from exporters and mills being poor prices declined by Re. 1 to Rs. 2. The opener advised points down. The market for new crop was very uncertain and price fluctuated by Rs. 3 to Rs. 4. Business in New Broach was done in the morning at Rs. 325, but there being good demand at this rate, the rate advanced to Rs. 327 at the close.

We learn of the following purchases :—

00 Bussan M. K.	Khandesh...	305	Dec.
00 Volkart Bros.	Do ...	287-289	Jan.
00 Gaddum and Co....	Broach......	344-346	May
00 Do	.... Beawar.......	305	
00 Japan L. Co.	Etawah.......	301	
00 Do	.... Yeotmal ...	328	Jan.
00 Bombay Co.........	Chandesh....	323	
00 A. Moritz Co.........	Do ...	304	Dec.
00 Do	.... Do ...	290	Jan.
00 Bruel and Co.........	Targaoj.......	295	

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	287
" F Good	...	256
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	288
" F Good	...	275
Sind Punjab Fine	...	287
" F Good	...	274
Khandesh Fine	...	303
" F Good	...	293
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	315
" F Good	...	305
Akola Khamgaum Fine	...	310
" F Good	...	300
Amraoti Fine	...	310
" F Good	...	300
Yeotmal Fine	...	320
" F Good	...	310
Nagpore Fine	...	325
" F Good	...	315
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	327
" F Good	...	317
Methia Fine	...	299
" F Good	...	289
Broach Gin Fine	...	345
" F Good	...	337
Broach Gin Good	...	325
Sawginned Good	...	330 May
Comptah Gin	...	333 "
Westerns H. G	...	317 "
Do M G	...	312 "

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 15th November :—

Khandeish	869	Bales
Central India	17	"
Barsi and Nagur	65	"
Berar	1,048	"
Central Provinces	307	"
Oomras	2,305	"
Dhollera	...	"
Broach	...	"
Coompta and Dharwar	282	"

Westerns	"
Bengal N. W. P.	8,401 "
Bengals Rajputana ...	"
Rajputana...	"
Sind	"
Persia	"
Egyptian	"
Other sorts	"
Total...	10,992

LIVERPOOL, November 16.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	...Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	21,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Nov.—Dec.	7·56— 3
Dec.—Jan.	7·55— 3
Jan.—Feb.	7·55— 3
Feb.—Mar.	7·57— 3
Mar.—Apl.	7·57— 3
Apl.—May	7·57— 3
May.—June	7·58— 3
June—July	7·57— 3
July—Aug.	7·54— 3

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	This Month Seed.	This Month Cotton.	Next Month Seed.	Next Month Cotton.
Antwerp ...	15 0	16 0	15 0	15 6
Dunkirk ...	15 6	16 0	15 0	15 6
Havre ...	15 6	16 0	15 6	16 0
Hull ...	14 6	15 6	14 3	15 3
Liverpool ...	15 6	14 0	15 0	15 6
Marseilles ...	15 6	16 0	15 0	15 6
Genoa ...	15 6	16 0	15 0	15 6
London...	......	......	......	......
Hamburg ...	15 6	16 6	15 6	16 0
Trieste ...	18 0	19 0	17 0	18 0
Venice ...	18 0	19 0	17 0	18 0

Open Ports,
Jan-May ... at 15 0
Havre—Hamburg ...at 15 6
The market is quiet.

METALS.

We quote :— lbs.

Copper Brasiers 4 × 4 ...	21, 28, 35, 42, 56	Rs. 54 8
	63, 70, 77, 84	" 55 12
Yellow Metal Sheets ...	21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56	" 45 10
Tin Ingots ...	...	" 44 0
Spelter S M ...	...	" 21 7
M M ...	...	" 23 0
J ...	...	
G ...	...	
Georgsbutte	...	
Copper Ingots K S	...	" 48 0
Copper Sheetings...	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	57 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16, 10, 12	46 1-2 to 49 1-2

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, November 15.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullion Rs.	COIN. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other Coin. Rs.
2 Cases ...	......	56,400	3,780

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
5 Boxes ...	15,000	......	......
1 Parcel ...	90	......	......
1 Bundle ...	......	......	605

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Chartered Bank of India ...	Devanha	Yokohama
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank ...	Salsette	London
H. A. A. Reza ...	Firoozi	Jeddah
S. H. Bassam ...	Kola	Busreh

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 15th November, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	24	28,080
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	25	30,363

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 16.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—175 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 536 cwts dry ginger, P L Talati ; 5 bales hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 75 cwts dry fruit, R Jewandas and Co ; 2 pots rosa oil, H Noormahomed; 18 cwts lac, M Somji ; 15 cwts casin, The Imperial Dairy and Co ; 3,848 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 8 bales skins, Latham and Co ; 2 bales carpets, S J Tellery and Co; 2 bales carpets, G P Stavrides and Co ; 10 cases ganja, M Jafferbhoy; 5 cases ganja, E Sultanally; 5 cases ganja, Nusserwanji Bros and Co; 100 cwts dry fruit, T Canji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Remembrance s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 59 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 200 cwts cashewnuts, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—1,140 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bilbster s—135 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co 80 cwts cashewnuts, M Jafferbhoy ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, K Dewchand and Co ; 4,000 cwts, teelseed, Ralli Bros; 7,271 cwts poppyseed, and 2,848 rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—1,004 cwts myrabollams W and A Graham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 495 bales cotton Volkart Bros ; 55 bales cotton E Spinner and Co ; 20 bales cotton-waste W Wolf and Sons ; 200 cwts gum false, S Cooverji and Co.

Bilbster s—420 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Marmora s—12 cases ganja Nasarwanjee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pagenturm s—240 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co., 81 bales cotton and 150 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 11 bales old bagging, Glade and Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, and 4,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Bodlewell s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—450 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon Maru s—1,200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Himalaya s—300 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 113 cwts sharkfin, and fishmaws, K N Mianee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Himalaya s—100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—300 bales cotton R D Master and Co; 475 bales, The M B Kaisha ; 600 bales cotton H Goculdas and Co; 2,600 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co ; 2 pots rosa oil, H Noormahomed.

Ischia s—350 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Ceylon Maru s—300 bales cotton The M B Kaisha ; 60 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading and Co ; 200 bales cotton R D Master and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Ceylon Maru s—640 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

THE "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," in an article on the progress of the German fleet based on statements in the naval annual "Nauticus," prints a table showing that at the end of 1913 Great Britain will have thirty Dreadnoughts and Invincibles, as against Germany's seventeen. The journal concludes from this disparity in the number of fighting units that Germany must at least strive not to be outclassed in the quality of ships and guns.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use. "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

UMBALLA.

MARRIAGE.

WILSON—MINNIKEN—November 8, at St. Paul's Church, Umballa, by the Rev. C. Steward Duncan Wilbiam, youngest son of the late John Wilson of Cobham, Surrey and Liverpool, to Helen Grey, elder daughter of G. G. Minniken, Imperial Forest Service (retired) of Kulu, Punjab.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LINDESAY.—November 8, at Ranchi, Bengal, the wife of Major V. E. H. Lindesay, I. M. S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HENLY-SMITH—KEMP.—November 4, at Thomas' Church, Calcutta, by the Revd C. G. Stokoe, James Henly-Smith, Agent, R. S. N. Company, to Mary, youngest daughter of F. E. Kemp, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, E. Bengal and Assam.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation 3-40 p. m.
Education among Masses : Prize Distribution, at the Framji Cawasji Hall, Dhobitalao, 6 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 7 to 8 p.m., 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. and 10 to 11 p.m.
Skating Rink : Practice Session, 8 to 9 a m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a. m. ; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m. ; 9-30 to 11 p. m.
Fillis Circus, 9-30 p.m.

Maxim : "Venture upon nothing until you have well considered the end."

PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING.—Dr. C. R. Marrett will give an address on "The First Glass and its Sequence" in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort, to-day, at 9-15 p.m. The meeting is open to the public.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Luxman Dadoo, a coal labourer, aged 25 years, residing at Magazon. The deceased was bending over a window to look down and over-balanced himself. He fell on the road and died on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding. On the recommendation of the Commissioner sanction was given to the acceptance of a tender of Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co. for supplying cast iron pipes for laying mains in various parts of the city.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—The Theosophical Society was founded on the 17th November, 1875. The 35th Anniversary of the Society falls, therefore, to-day. A meeting of the Fellows of the Theosophical Society, friends and sympathisers will be held at the "Blavatsky" Lodge to-day at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.), when short addresses will be delivered. Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will preside.

BOMBAY MILLS.—The Saraswatti Cotton Mill is closed since Tuesday afternoon and it will not be re-started for the present as they have run short of cotton and the present prices are prohibitive for running the Mill. The men of the Roving Department of the Jubillee Mill who had struck work having expressed their willingness to resume work they were allowed to return and the Mill was going yesterday.

BANDRA LITERARY AND SOCIAL CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.—The annual Athletic Sports organised by the Members of the Association will be held on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.), in the ground of St. Stanislaus' Institute. The Sporting Committee have been taking pains to draw up an interesting and varied programme, and entries for all the items in the programme were eagerly filled up. The Imperial Band will play a selected programme of music during the afternoon. Admission is as usual free.

THE ARYAN BROTHERHOOD.—H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Limbdi with K. S. Digvijaysinhjee, heir-apparent, visited the Aryan Brotherhood on Tuesday in company of Prince Vijaysinhjee of Palitana. His Highness was received by Mr. B. B. Joshi, Honorary Secretary, who introduced several members of the Brotherhood to H. H. the Thakor Saheb. Among those introduced were the Hon. Mr. Justice Rao, Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhai, Mr. Lalubhai A. Shah, Mr. Dabholker and others. The Thakor Saheb remained in the club for nearly an hour and expressed his fullest sympathy with the Association saying such an institution supplied a long felt need.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P.Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.), this evening :—

March ....Pro Patria.............Clark
Overture .... Tancredi..................Rossini
Clarionet Solo ...Concert Arie............Bergson
Grand Selection...La Figlia del Reggimento.................Donizetti
Valse Lente ......Rouge et Noir ....Lotter
Grand selection...Reminiscences of All Nations ....Godfrey
Galop ....Akrobaten............Zikoff

A CATTLE TROUGH WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One does not fail to see cattle troughs in Bombay, erected either by the Corporation or by some philanthropic gentlemen as a memorial of some one dear to them. Bandra has cattle troughs in only two places, viz., Hill Road and Khar Road. The want of one is very keenly felt in the Bandra Bazar, where the traffic is heavy. It would be a blessing, therefore, if the Bandra Municipal Board will look into the matter. It is very much hoped that the Bandra Municipality will awake from its lethargic stupor, and look to the necessities of the public thoroughfares.—Yours, &c.,

DESIDERATUM.

Bandra, November 15.

MESSRS. TARAPOREVALA'S CHRISTMAS CARDS.

MESSRS. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & CO., of Medows Street, are already offering for sale, their artistic series of Christmas cards, which bear upon their faces, or inside them, views of numerous Indian scenes, most of them familiar to people in Bombay and neighbourhood. They are of great diversity and the publishers tell us they have been prepared from photographs taken by first class photographers, especially for the purpose and are their own copyright, others are from paintings specially done by artists to their order. The collection consists of beautiful scenes from all parts of India, famous buildings and temples &c.,and we believe they are among the most attractive cards on the market for the purpose of conveying the Season's Greetings.

FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL AT THE RINK.

IT will be gratifying to many to learn, from the Advertisement in another column, that a Fancy Dress Skating Carnival is announced to be held at the Rink on Friday, 2nd December. Such events, in former seasons, have always been most attractive, and have drawn together large crowds in fancy costumes, competing for the many prizes offered. The forthcoming event should be no exception, and will doubtless encourage the invention of many novel and attractive costumes.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman presided yesterday, at a sitting of the Insolvency Court.

RE DHANALAL MATHURADAS AND ANOTHER.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared for a creditor and asked for the simplification of the order his lordship had made for the costs of the opposing creditor. The learned counsel asked that the Official assignee be authorised to sell the insolvents' property at Muttra.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, opposed the application and said that the order made by the Court was final. The insolvents' petition was dismissed and the property was now no longer vested in the Official Assignee.

His Lordship, after hearing the argument, said that the best course in this case was that the order should not be sealed until the Official Assignee had realised the assets of the insolvent.

Costs of the application to be costs in the petition.

RE CHANDRABHAN SURAJBHAN.

On the application of Mr. Bhandarkar, the insolvent was given two months' extension of the interim order.

RE DUNGARSEY BHAUJI.

Mr. Motiwalla, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order.

RE VICTOR MORGAN.

On the application of Mr. Kolaskar, the insolvent's discharge was allowed to stand over till the next court day.

LAKHMIDAS NARANDAS.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule for the final discharge of the insolvent.

As there was no opposition the rule was made absolute.

RE ARDESHIR N. THUTHI.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for a rule nisi for the final discharge of the insolvent. The learned counsel said that the insolvent had obtained impersonal discharge in June 1903. His Lordship granted the rule.

RE CHOTALAL N. SHAH.

Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia, for a creditor, the Hon'ble Syed Ali Edroos, applied for taking on the file the grounds of opposition. Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia opposed the application and said that the time given under the rule had expired.

His Lordship granted Mr. Wadia's application, observing that the rule was defective.

RE MANCHERJI D. ADENWALLA.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order.

RE MAHOMED ISMAIL MUNSHI.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges :—Mahomedali Kassam Khoja ; Ramdas Dayal ; Bejanji Hormasji Billimoria ; Bhika Naran ; Kapurchand Haridas and Lalubhoy Harjiwan.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the summons case in which Inspector Spiers charged Mr. Jehangir Dinshaw Davar, Bar.-at-Law, with rashly driving his motor-car along Queen's Road about 11-30 p.m. on the 11th of October last.

Bruce Herbert Peak, Assistant, Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company, examined-in-chief, said Mr. Davies was living with him. The witness was going with Mr. Davies for a drive. They engaged a victoria at Apollo Bunder and drove to the Oval. When returning to Queen's Road the witness noticed a motor-car at the back coming towards them. Mr. Davies remarked that they were in for it. When the motor-car passed them on the left, the witness jumped out after the collision. The car collided with them at the rear on the left side. After the collision witness measured the distance to the place where the car had gone and found it was 24 yards. After the motor passed them, it turned turtle and was facing the pavement which is to the right of the road. When the witness jumped out, he called to Mr. Davies to know if he (Davies) was all right. The latter answered in the affirmative. There was a gentleman in evening dress lying on the ground and the witness picked him up. When the witness heard cries of help from under the car, he let the gentleman go. The witnesses also rendered assistance. Mr. Dalal's motor-car was then coming from the Colaba side and with his assistance three of them lifted the car. Mr. Davies and Mr. Dalal kept up the car, while the witness pulled out the two gentlemen who complained of injuries. Mr. Davies told Mr. Davar not to shift the gentleman who was seriously hurt.

To Court : Mr. Davar was not the one whom I pulled out from under the car. Continuing the witness said that he measured the distance to show the excessive rate the motor-car was going at. It was the noise that attracted his attention to the fact that the car was coming. No horn was blown. When they were determined to shift the gentleman that was hurt, Mr. Davies told him not to help. The witness then asked Mr. Dalal to fetch a doctor. Mr. Dalal came with a lady and the witness again asked Mr. Dalal to fetch a doctor. Then he told Mr. Davies that as they did not receive any thanks they had better go home. They reached home at 12-25. He had no conversation with any of the party. The lights of the road were very good and it was a moon-light night. The lights of the carriage were all right when they got in at Apollo Bunder. He found his driver driving all right. He was on the left side of the road.

The witness here produced a plan drawn by him and said he had drawn it without any one's assistance.

It was put in.

Witness, continuing, said he remembered the number of the motor car.

"AN EFFORT TO KILL."

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said he had omitted nothing of importance. He was a new man to Bombay. The witness was hurt in the neck lightly. It was only a sort of a jerk. It caused him no inconvenience. He did not consult a doctor. He was all right the next morning and attended his work. It was false if Mr. Davies said that the lamps were lighted after they got in the victoria. When the victoria came up to him, he had seen the lights. He saw the motor-car in a line with him. The remark made by his friend was when the car was 60 yards distant. He did not measure the width of the road. The plan was simply from imagination. He was not prepared to swear that the plan was correct. The witness had driven on that road four times. It looked like a determined effort to kill them. Their carriage was not touching the railings. It was about 8 feet away from the railings. That was his imagination. He was not prepared to contradict Mr. Davies if the latter said that they were four feet away. It did not give them much time to think what the distance was. The car never touched the railings. He was not prepared to explain how the accident happened. He was not a nervous man. He was not prepared to swear that a cushion fell from the gharry. When they entered the Queen's Road, he did not see if the lamps were lighted or not. He was not prepared to swear that the lamps were lighted when the accident happened. The hood was down all the way. He was prepared to swear to that. Left-half of the Queen's Road was dark on account of the palm trees. It was dark at the place where the motor turned turtle. It was dark enough not to recognise faces. It was not a brilliant moon. It was fairly bright. He did not see the moon nor did he see up if the sky was clouded or not. He did not know anything about motor-car, but he had driven in a taxi-cab. He did not pretend to gauge speeds. His reason for saying the car was very speedy was that when he looked round he thought from the way it was coming that the speed was excessive. It was also owing to the humming noise that he said the speed was excessive. It was the singing noise that gave him an idea of the speed. He was all the while with Mr. Davies on the way. It was miraculous how they escaped. After the motor collided passed and they jumped out. He had a clear recollection of that. The victoria was dragged about five yards by the car. He was on the road for about 20 or 25 minutes but not less. He had not made up the story of giving assistance. It was a down right lie to say that the people who gave assistance were three in number and the witness did not turn up till Mr. Davar was on his legs. He would not swear he pulled Mr. Davar out. He saw a gentleman lying on the road in agony. The people were shouting to stop traffic and the witness was one of them. They walked away after the whole thing was over. The whole thing was the determination to shift the gentleman and any one did not thank them. He did not expect the gentleman in agony to thank him but he expected Mr. Davar to thank him. He recognised Mr. Davar from his measure, because he was a man who would not be forgotten after he had been seen once. He hoped to make nothing over this business. He swore that he never had any intention to make money out of this. He did not know whether he was a fairly intelligent man, but he knew what he was doing. When he jumped from the victoria, he had no idea that he was hurt.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT BLACKMAILING.

The letter to Mr. Justice Davar was in the handwriting of Mr. Slater of the G. I. P. Railway. He did not know in what department Mr. Slater was. One Mr. Brown, of the Army and Navy Stores and a great friend of his, prepared the draft for him. Mr. Brown advised him "there was money in it, go in for it." The witness then said that Mr. Brown advised him that if the injury was serious, they ought to demand damages. The statement, "we both have received injuries," was false. He knew what the letter meant. He wanted money without sustaining any injuries. It was no black mail. By 'friendly way' he meant an amicable settlement. Mr. Justice Davar was responsible for the accident as Mr. Justice Davar was the owner of the car. He knew Mr. Davar (junior) was driving the car. When the letter was written, he knew Mr. Davar (junior) was driving the car. The letter was written under the impression that a paid man was driving the car. To tell the honest truth, he did not read the letter. He never signed letters without reading them, but he signed this as Mr. Davies, signed it. Mr. Davies was more intelligent than him. He would not admit that this was a mild attempt at blackmailing. In an accident, one might feel indisposition a month or two after, but he did not claim damages two months before. It was very foolish to sign the letter. He got a reply to it but he had not brought it with him. It was with Mr. A. Brown, of the Army and Navy Stores. It was not business-like to give a reply of a letter written to a High Court Judge to some one else. They thought there was a little money in it. He was neither displeased nor pleased with the reply. He could not tell Mr. Daver (junior) if he was not good enough to pay the damages. He swore and that no lady was on the spot within three minutes from the accident. He did see a lady there. She was fetched by Mr. Dalal. The lady was Mrs. Gordon Tucker. She said that her husband was in the Byculla Club. Mrs. Gordon Tucker came twenty minutes after the accident and not forty-eight minutes after. He was prepared to swear that there was no lady in their carriage. The witness had spoken to Mrs. Tucker, who was the only lady there. He went away for fear of being mixed up in a murder case by assisting the party to shift Mr. Khairaj. They went away, because they were in night-clothes. He was in the habit of driving in night-clothes, both here and in Calcutta. He addressed Mrs. Tucker in night-clothes. He did not make a complaint to the police, because they were disappointed with the reply. They had gone to the police the next day as the police had been hunting for the two persons in the victoria. So it was said in the papers. At the time the accident happened, they never thought of going to the police. They went to the police station as they wanted to give their own version as the police was going to fix the responsibility. He did not tell Mr. Spiers that he had written a letter to Mr. Justice Davar as he did not think it necessary to do so. He did not tell the police that this was an instance where they should institute a prosecution. On the last occasion he got down the stairs with Mr. Davar (junior) and Mr. Davies. He did not hear Mr. Davies appeal to Mr. Davar to keep the names of the ladies out. It was not true that the lady who went towards Churchgate station was in their carriage. He was prepared to swear that the horn was not blown. The lamps were on the carriage. He heard no conversation between Mr. Davies and Mr. Davar, but Mr. Davies told him about it afterwards. He was surprised to hear that Mr. Davar was in bed for three weeks. Even if his injuries had become worse he would not have written a letter to Mr. Justice Davar.

Re-examined by Mr. Spiers, the witness said Mr. Davies and he made their statements to the police the same day.

HOW THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED.

Mr. G. H. Khairaj, Bar.-at-Law, examined by Mr. Spiers, said on the night in question they started from the Orient Club about eleven. They were four, Mr. Davar, Mr. Bhabha, Mr. Hajeebhoy and himself. The chauffeur was sitting on the left footboard. Mr. Davar was driving the car. He was seated in the rear on the left side. Mr. Hajeebhoy was sitting beside him. After leaving the Club, they came down Queen's Road, and got to Churchgate station. The road was clear of all traffic. It was only near the station they passed one or two carriages going in the opposite direction. They were going in the direction of Colaba and just as they were opposite the High Court they collided with a victoria. The witness was pinned under the car and became unconscious. He then found himself in the hospital. He was told he was first taken to St. George's hospital but no first-aid was rendered there. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital. His shoulder was dislocated. He remained in the hospital till Wednesday evening.

To Court : He did not remember how the accident actually occurred as he was talking to Mr. Hajeebhoy all the time. He did not notice anything till it took place.

Cross-examined : The road was very dark and he could not see the victoria in front. He did not notice any lights to the carriage. If there were lights, he should have seen them. He had seen the lights of a motor-car coming from the opposite direction. So far as he remembered they struck the right rear wheel of the victoria. He heard the horn blown three or four times before the accident. At every turn the horn was blown. They slowed down at all the turnings. They also slowed at Churchgate station. There was no traffic at the time of slowing down, their idea being to avoid accidents. At the time of the accident, the car was not going at a great speed. He was a motorist but not an expert in judging speed. The car turned turtle gradually. The car did not fall with any force, else he would have broken his shoulder. The road between Churchgate and Marine Lines was better lighted. It was not true that the car was recklessly and negligently driven. It was not a bright moon-light night. Had the moon been bright, one half of the road would not have been dark. He made his statement four or five days after the accident. In the interval he had seen no one who would give him any information. He was much hurt.

Re-examined, the witness said that he heard after the accident that they had collided against a victoria.

To Court: The horn was sounded on the straight because another motor-car was coming from the opposite direction. It was usual with the witness to blow the horn under such circumstances as there might be an inexperienced driver in the other car.

The enquiry was then adjourned.

ABDUL AZIZ, the deposed Sultan of Morocco recently visited the flagship of the Atlantic Fleet at Gibraltar. He was received and conducted over the ship by Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg.

ACCORDING to the Buenos Ayres news papers a band of Uruguayan revolutionaries has entered Uruguay from Brazil. Travellers from Monte Video state that some army officers have been arrested on suspicion that they are secretly favourable to the revolutionary movement. The Uruguayan Government has taken all the necessary steps for the preservation of order in the country. The Argentine Government is determined to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality. Large quantities of arms intended for the revolutionaries have been seized by the Argentine officials.

HIGH COURT.—NOV. 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN).
After the Chamber Matter is over.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

650-08 Bhaishanker K G The Hope Mills Ld vs Sir Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney Baronet and another Mellaku Daphtary F and D Part heard.

Short Causes.

14-09 Bicknell M and R Abdul Kayum Wallebhoy Tyabji vs Nagindas Valabhdas T A Ghandy.

878-10 Jehangir G and B Ahmedally Habibbhoy vs Tricumdas Purshotam and another Unwalla and P.

Long Causes.

70-08 Matubhoy J and M Hoosain Allana and others vs Gakibai widow and others Madhowji K and Co

815-08 Raghavaya B and N Megji Narotam vs Gopibai, widow Madhowji K and Co

647-09 Shamrao B and Co Prabhakar Bhowram vs Essajee Moossaji Jehangir and S

982-09 Thakurdas and Co Motabhoy, Mulla Essabhoy vs Thucker Vussanji Pragji Payne and Co Part heard.

389-10 Malvi H M and R The Indian Agency Co Ltd vs Ramjimal Harjimal Mulla and M

898-10 Mehta and D D Kuppa and another vs Haji E H Esmail Khunderao L and M.

665-10 Shamrao M and H Nagindas Purshotamdas and Co vs Kapadia Bros

622-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Jumnadas Vijbhukhandas vs Sadashiv Narayan Ashware Miyza and M

461-10 Jamshedji R and D Railal Heptoolal vs Pehahedas Captain and V

347-09 Payne and Co Abdeally Dawoodbhoy and others vs Abdool Khayum Alibhoy and others Bicknell M and B

721-09 Thakerdas and Co Massookna vs Syed Karamally Syed Amarally and others Captain and V

632-10 Khunderao L and M Bhagwan Hakma and others vs Dharmaji Ramaya and others Shroff D and D and Juddah and S

982-08 Bhaishanker K and G Bapalal Bechardas Sackervala vs Nardhaffi Bepalal Sakervaal F P Pavri

783-07 Pestonji R K and Co Framji Jamshedji Cookana vs Tyabally Mahomedally and others Jehangir G and B

947-08 Madhowji K and Co Foolchand Samji vs Sagamal Seromji and others Malvi, H M and E

686-10 Mehta and D Jugalkishore Ginsamal and Co vs Sukhdeodas Bhagwandas.

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE ROBERTSON.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

72-09 Jamshedji R and D Dayashanker Khemchand vs Dhimji Narondas and another Dickson D and S

For Further Directions and Cost on Commissioner's Report.

1000-09 Captain and V Nagindas Dhaleram vs Chunilal Pitamber.

709-09 Thakerdas and Co Abdool Rehman H G Hoosain Sahir and another vs Esmail H A Haji Sahir Captain and V.

804-09 Ardeshir H D and Co Bapuji A Giara vs Meherjibhoy Cursetji and others Shroff D and D Bicknell M and R.

774-08 Bhaishanker K and G Jassam bin Mahomed Abdul Wahab Pasha vs Wada widow and others. Matubhoy J and M Payne and Co.

611-09 Payne and Co Khimanbai widow vs Vasanji Narsey and others Mulla and M.

Long Cause.

725-10 Captain and V Arthur William Collins Scott vs Florence Lallian Scott and another Little and Co.

Commercial Cause.

718-10 Payne and Co, Greaves Cotton and Co vs Sunderji Girdhar, Edgelow W and Co.

Long Causes.

449-09 Captain V Lakmichand Ramchand and others vs The G I P Ry Co., Little & Co.

689-10 Jamshedji R and D Mulji Haridas vs Heptulla Essufally and others Unvalla and P Jehangir M and S.

101-10 Little and Co. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal and another vs Venilal Vazbhukandas and others Harilal and Co, Manhowji K and C Bhaishanker K and G Wadia G and Co Daphtary F and D, F F Pavri, Pestonji R K and Co Matubhoy J and M

213-93 Madhowji K and Co, Jivraj Cooverjee vs Ramdas Kessowji Payne and Co.

710-07 Matubhoy J and M Bonibai vs Bai Gulab widow and others Madhowji K and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY MAJOR H. E. E. PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 17th November.

On Friday morning next the 18th instant the Corps will furnish a detachment for Escort duty from Apollo Bunder to Government House on the occasion of arrival of the Right Honourable the Lord Hardinge of Penshurst.

Parade is fixed for all members at 7-15 a.m. punctually at the Queen's Statue.

Dress—Review order, White, Swords, Carbines and Bandoliers.

H. E. E. PROCTER, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th November.

224. Parades.—Saturday the 19th instant.—6 inch B. L. C. Gun drill at Mahaluxmi Battery.—Parade at Grant Road Station at 4-50 p.m. Cyclists proceed direct to Battery.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

226. Parade.—Thursday 17th November.—Rehersal parade for members who are going to parade for lining the Streets on 18th November at 9 p. m.

Dress.—Khaki, forage caps, rifles, belts and side arms.

229. Parade.—Friday 18th instant—The Corps will parade at Head Quarters at 6-45 a.m. for the purpose of lining the streets on the arrival of Lord Hardinge.

Dress.—Drill order, khaki with arms and helmets.

231. Musketry—The Rifle Range of the 104th Wellesleys Rifles at Santa Cruz will be available for Spoon Competitions and practice on Sunday next 20th instant. Ranges 300 and 600 yards.

Train leaves Colaba at 6-30 a.m., Church Gate 6-35 a.m., Grant Road 6-46 a.m.

B. K. GOLDSMITH, Capt., B.V.A.,
Act. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 17th November.

1056. Detail for the week ending 19th instant.

To-day Thursday the 17th instant.—The Signalling class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

Friday the 18th instant.—The Battalion will parade as strong as possible to assist in lining the Streets on the occasion of the arrival of the Right Honourable the Lord Hardinge of Penshurst.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with helmets.

II. All recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

III. "E." Coy. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order Mufti.

1057. Rifle Club.—The rules and programme of the Corps Rifle Club may be obtained on application at Head-Quarters. The programme includes four matches on classification and two on Miniature ranges to be competed for during current month.

1058. Musketry.—The Miniature rifle range at Head-Quarters will be open for Matches I and II and practice on Saturdays from 3 to 5-30 p.m.

II. The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing for Adults on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

Unless it is notified that the range is available for Standard Test, members wishing to fire Standard Test on any particular date must notify. Head-Quarters as an Officer must be present.

1059. Proficiency Class—A Proficiency Class will be started early in December those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant at once.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

Are You Thin? Pale?



All run down, easily tired, nervous? And do not know what to take? Then go direct to your doctor. Ask his opinion of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It contains no alcohol, no stimulation, and is a blood purifier, a nerve tonic, a strong alterative, an aid to digestion. Ask your doctor about Ayer's non-alcoholic Sarsaparilla as a strong tonic for the weak.

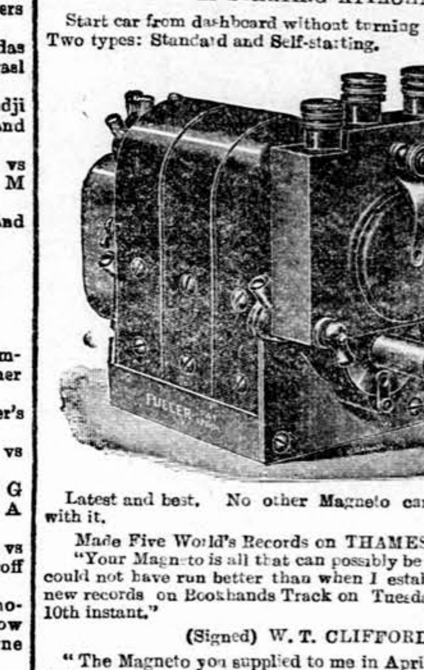
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Latest and best. No other Magneto can compete with it.

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"Your Magneto is all that can possibly be desired. It could not have run better than when I established five new records on Bookhands Track on Tuesday last, the 10th instant."

(Signed) W. T. CLIFFORD-CARP.

"The Magneto you supplied to me in April this year is still working as well as ever, and it has given me the greatest satisfaction in every way. I maintain that few magnetos on the market can touch it," &c., &c.

(Signed) G. H. BANKES.

The Winning Boat was fitted with Fuller's Self-Starting Magneto British Motor Boat Club Regatta, September 14, 1907, Cabin Cruiser K. L., won 15 mile handicap. . . . . "The Magneto ran exceedingly well, and we certainly shall recommend it to all buyers of our engines."

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PROF. JAMES'
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Quiets the Nerves, gives Refreshing Sleep to the Nervous and Overworked. Restores Health, Vigor and Vitality. For Sleeplessness, Hypochondria, Meloncholia, Nervous Headache, Nervous Indigestion, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Failing Memory, Nightmare, Heart Weakness, Nervous Prostration and other similar diseases resulting from a weakened condition of the Nervous System.

They are not a stimulant but a nerve builder, a most valuable and effective combination of harmless nerve restoring remedies known to medical science. Absolutely harmless, yet quick in their action. They assist nature in rebuilding the nerves, and do it in a natural way, not causing the nerves to feel stimulated only while they are being taken, as do some nerve medicines, but gradually restoring the entire nervous system to a perfectly healthy condition.

Read the following evidence:—

Mr. C. S. REDDI, Chittoor, writes :—Your bottle of Prof. James' E. T. Pearls, I call them gems : they did me immense good so please send another big bottle by V. P. P.

Mr. FELIX De COELHO, Bela Vista, Calicut, writes:—I am glad to inform you that your famous Prof. James' E. T. Pearls proved a boon in my case. They are Pearls as you call them and not pills. Please send another two bottles by V. P. P.

S. Sgt. J. ELDER, S. T. C, Nowshera, Punjab writes :—That the Pearls are giving excellent result Please send another four bottles as early as possible

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

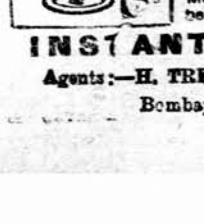
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R I M S Lawrence......Comdr Mili.................R I M
H M S Hyacinth......Capt J D Dick ......R N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin......Comdr A J Marsack......R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov 16.

Australien .... Monton ....
Banca ....3794 Collyer ....P & O S N & Co
Croxteth Hall.....2135 Ogg................K Nixon & Co
Clan Maclister......3065 Makepeace......J Finlay & Co
Clematis ....2329 Robinson......... ......
Dwarka..............759 Moxon..................M M & Co
Devanha ....4785 Powell......................P & O Co
Elysia ....3994 Haig...............Graham & Co
Feliciana ....2785 Falck ....T Morrison & Co
Islanda........ ......3361 McClelland..............M M & Co
Imogen.................2446 Edward.......... ......
Landaura..............2157 Peck ....M Mackenzie
Lhasa....................950 McDiarmid ...Karachi...13 11 M Mackenzie & Co
Moorgate..............2433 Wisnom ..Killick Nixon & Co
Madura..........1723 Logan................M M & Co
Nizam ....2041 Macgonnell...T Morrison & Co
Noor-el-Bahar.........300 Nakhoda ......
Pagenturm ....3160 Fishbeck...W&AGraham & Co
Quirinba ....4937 Smith....................M M & Co
Saifi.................. 502 Willoughley...B & H S N & Co
Salsette ....2391 Lewellin ....P & O Co
Umsinga...............1869 Robertson ......Natal...28 10... Graham & Co
Virginia ....2789 MacMorran......... ......
Visigoth ....2613 Rule ....
Zamora ....2328 Ewan.......... ......

Stream

Strombus.........4008 Scott.........W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents
A Devanha ....4785 Powell......Shanghai...7 12... P & O Co
B Hindoo .....3156 Groves...Hull..17-11...J Finlay & Co
C&R Culna......3963 Maclachlan.......Antwerp... ...18-11 M M & Co
D&E Remembrance ...2286 Nesbitt ...Marseilles...17-11 Ralli Bros
F Clan Macalister...3065 Makepeace...Madras Coast... 24 11...J Finlay & Co
H Islami............1640 Green.......Calcutta.........18-11 B & P S N Co
K Firoozi ....2029 Primrose.......Jeddah...16 11... B & P S Co
L Abydos.........1939 Smails...Repairing ...G Hoosein Kasam & Co
M Badrie..............1613 Jones ....Jeddah...18 11... G Jeewajee & Sons
N Barrington Court...2833 Williams Barrow in Furness...17-11 W & A G & Co
O Majeedi ..1857 Newby...Jeddah...16-11...B&P S NCo
P Bodlewell......2209 Smiles......Hamburg ...Middlesborough ..19-11...W & A Graham & Co
Q Praesident......2086 Jacobson..... Durban ......22 11 A Strandes & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Pagenturm ......3160 Fischbeck......Karachi...17-11 W & A Graham & Co
2 Elysia......... ..3980 Haig......Liverpool...26 11... W & A Graham & Co
6 Bilbste ....2790 Minto ....Dunkirk...26 11... W & A Graham & Co
9 Himalaya......3700 Spicer.........Shangai......22 11 P & O S N Co
12&13 Marmora...5231 Weston.......London ....19-11 P & O Co
14 Kola......513 Bamber...Busreh...17 11...M M & Co
15 Ceylon Maru...3142 Pyne.........Kobe.........23 11 N Y Kaisha
16 Homayun......2154 Malony ....Jeddah.......19-11 B & P S N Co

H W P D

Satrunji...547 Esmail...Mangalore...18 11.Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati.................443 Ebrahim...............Repairing... Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani...............552 Hoosein.........B'nager...16 11... Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati.............699 Fakeera ...... Karachi...19 11... Bo S N Co Ld
Juba.........184 Dawood.......N F...N F...Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Birmingham.........2612 Carter ....Calcutta ......17-11 T Morrison & Co

Offside N.

Cresswell............2002 Buff.......N F ...W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
15	Budrie	James	Jedah, Nov 2
	Bellister	Minto	M'goa, Nov 14
16	Umsinga	Robertson	Natal, Oct 28
	Lhasa	McDiarmid	Karachi, Nov 13

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
16	Bohemia	Gillhuber	Trieste, &c
	Wardha	King	Moulmein
	Ischia	Belsito	Hongkong
	Majidi	Newby	Jedah
	Firoozi	Primrose	Jedah

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Barrington Court, Williams, for Barra.
" Kola, Morrison, for Persian Gulf. &c.
" Hindoo, Groves for Hull.

The steamer Virginia, for Baltimore, &c, began to load yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Calcutta, homeward bound arrived at Suez on the morning of the 15th instant.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th November 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	15	5	p.m.	3	49
Teheran ...	16	1	10 p.m.	1	20
Suez	16	2	25 p.m.	0	31

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-10).

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Shashi and Hankow (9-11-10).

Ahwaz reports line right to Mohammerah (16 11-10).

THE "Matin" states (quotes Dalziel), that the French gun-making firm of Schneider, at Creusot, are carrying out trials with a new 12-inch gun, which measures 40 feet in length and carries a shell weighing 220 pounds, a distance of 18¾ miles. The trials which have been made so far have resulted most satisfactorily.

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Snowflake, 150 deg	6	4	2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg	6	0	2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4	12	2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4	8	2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg	4	8	2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg	4	8	0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	9	0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

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Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 17th Nov. 1910.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

A SUBJECT of which we shall hear much in the course of the coming electoral campaign will be the British Navy; for it is already foreshadowed as a prominent plank in the Unionist platform. However candidates may cry for a stronger fleet, they cannot accuse the Liberal Government of having neglected its duties in the matter of naval progress—since last it was returned to power. "The maintenance of the supremacy of our fleet must be regarded as a permanent feature in our national policy," said Mr. McKenna in July last, and his colleagues have endorsed the dictum. When we refer to statistics we find that the total estimates for the current year provide for over forty and a half millions as against a little above thirty millions of the preceding year, or thirty-five and three-quarters, including the supplementary estimates—the largest amount in the last decade. An outcry has been raised for a special national loan of a hundred millions, but his Majesty's advisers do not consider it necessary to resort to extraordinary measures with a view to strengthening the Fleet. The Maritime League declares it is; the older and more experienced Navy League does not endorse the representation of the other association; although we find Mr. Allan Burgoyne, M.P., who edits the "Navy League Annual," commenting on the Forty Million Estimate: "This is a huge sum to devote to maritime defence, yet no careful student of the naval position of the present day can pretend that it is one penny in excess of the necessary requirements." The sum set apart for shipbuilding in the current year is £13,279,830 as against £8,885,194 in the previous year and £7,545,202. Mr. Burgoyne is a Conservative, and recognised as an expert on naval matters, so it must be said that he is prejudiced in favour of the present Government, when he writes in support of their amended policy. He will not close his eyes, however, to the fact that the deferment of national liabilities led to the vast expenditure revealed in the estimates above referred to, yet he puts the case very mildly when he says that in the opinion of competent observers, it might have been avoided had the programmes of 1906 and two following years followed more closely the lines laid down in the Cawdor Memorandum.

No one will attempt to deny that the cutting down of the British past programmes, in the endeavour to propitiate our rivals over-sea, was regarded by them as a sign of national weakness and merely incited those nations chiefly concerned to a greater effort in the hope that during the period of our quiescence the superiority we then held might largely be negatived. "To this extent", says the "Navy League Annual" "the present Government"—before its awakening—"and that which preceded it, must be held responsible for the deplorable agitation which followed—they, too, must accept the onus of dragging into the arena of party politics a service which, until now, has been able to hold itself singularly aloof." And Mr. Burgoyne is not slow to recognise that once the strength of the agitation was realised, the Government made such amends as lay in their power, and our position today, even if its attainment has proved costly, is as secure as it is reasonable, possible to expect. "Nor are the present estimates, except in matters of detail, open to serious criticism. It is obviously impossible to please every one, and the continued delays abroad, particularly in Germany, have conduced not a little to rehabilitate us in the eyes of the world." And as to the administration of the Navy it is agreed that though Lord Fisher introduced many drastic changes which provoked and still provoke considerable opposition, the present high state of efficiency throughout the fleet is due to him and the measures which are associated with his name, and have been adopted by several successive governments, will prove of far-reaching and lasting benefit to the naval service and the country.

Comparing the progress of foreign navies, facilities for building and the expenditure thereon with that of our own, we find that the Japanese estimates for the year amount to £7,608,081; the American, £26,515,468; French, £14,857,000; Russian, £10,219,800; German, £21,704,111 Italian, £6,950,988; Austrian, £2,687,500 Swedish, £1,394,050; others are all below one million. Of course, the German navy is that which interests the British public most at the present time, and it is felt by our own Navy League that though the future is burdened with danger, no good purpose can be served by exaggeration. Mr. Burgoyne finds it true that Germany can build vessels as quickly as we can; but she is not doing so. Yet, while this power lies in her hands, it would be national folly to overlook it and not make adequate preparation for probabilities. Mr. Burgoyne prefers to accept Mr. Asquith's declaration, regarding the German shipbuilding progress, to that of an enthusiastic journal which recently published alarming statements, and he assures us the Prime Minister's statement is supported by careful enquiries in reliable quarters. The United Kingdom has eleven shipbuilders yards which are capable of producing a model battleship; Germany has eight. German shipbuilders say they can build as quietly as we can and there is no reason to doubt their word. But, as is urged, battleships and large cruisers are not all shipbuilding and steam-engineering. A host of minor industries exist on the fringe of shipbuilding whose quickness or slowness of production affects the speed of the large constructions and our Admiralty officials are much more fastidious as to these—fittings and gear—than their fellows abroad. Armour, guns and gun-mountings are not minor considerations in the long run and they determine the speed of construction. It is shown to be the fact that British naval shipbuilding is better organised now than any similar industry in the world and working well within our resources—on say three Dreadnoughts—we could beat the world for speed of construction without working an hour of overtime. Clearly then we are not in such a pitiable condition as the political partisan, pure and simple, would have us believe. We are pre-eminent to-day. At the same time, we need not expect reduced estimates if that pre-eminence is consistently to be maintained in the future; for the preponderating strength of to-day can in no circumstances be accepted as a criterion of our effective force of three years hence, when current programmes attain completion.

A FAMOUS GERMAN IDEALIST.

The Nobel Prize in literature has this year been awarded to Herr Paul Heyse, the renowned German novelist, poet, and dramatist, who doubtless fully deserves this rich laurel gained in his eighty-first year. Many younger men like Bjornson, Mistral Tully-Prudhomme and Mr. Rudyard Kipling have obtained this coveted prize earlier in life, yet Paul Heyse does not get it as late in life as the eminent historian Mommsen, who was its recipient when he was past the age of 85. This prize is awarded for the most distinguished work of an idealistic tendency in the field of literature; and though this condition is sometimes lost sight of, as in the case of Mr. Kipling, who can hardly be said to be an idealist, in the case of Heyse it has been observed, for through all his voluminous works he has consistently waged war against modern realism and has raised aloft idealism in fiction. He is the best living representative of what has been known as the Munich School of German literature, from Maximilian II of Bavaria having gathered round him in his capital city of Munich between 1852 and 1860 a brilliant group of German poets and novelists of which the famous Geibel, 1815-1884, was the most distinguished and which gave the tone to German literature of the second half of the nineteenth century. Though born in Berlin and educated there as well as at Bonn, he made Munich his home as early as 1854 and he has resided there ever since. He was the son of the distinguished philologist, Heyse, and at first applied himself to his father's pursuits and travelled to Italy to examine the manuscripts of the classics in the Vatican and other libraries. But the call of Maximilian decided his carrer for *belle lettres* which he has enriched with innumerable works, which, when collected in 1897 in a uniform edition, filled twenty-nine good-sized volumes, and even this collection does not represent his total output, as he is publishing still almost at the rate of a volume a year.

The year after he settled at Munich he published a collection of four short novels which made his fame and two of these at least are considered absolute masterpieces. He excels in short novels and his work in this line has been called by a competent critic "a mass of highly complex miniature fiction such as has perhaps never proceeded from the pen of a single writer." The same authority thus characterizes his method: "Heyse works in the spirit of a sculptor: he seizes upon some picturesque incident of situation, and chisels and polishes until all the effect which it is capable of providing has been extracted from it. The success of the story usually depends upon the merit of the theme, for the artist's skill is generally much the same and the situation usually leaves a deeper impression than the characters." He has also written longer novels which are, of course, widely read also, but are not very successful artistically and have been the subject of abundant discussion among the critics. One of these, however, stands out prominently from among the rest, his "Children of the World," which is considered a representative work of the period, immediately following the great war of 1870, reflecting admirably the pessimism and religious scepticism on the one hand and in the other the jubilant hopefulness prevalent in Berlin after that war. As a lyric poet also Heyse has great spirits. But as a dramatic poet he must be said to have failed. His plays afford good reading, but were failures on the stage, French artificiality and frivolity were prevalent on the German stage when he wrote for it. Besides his original work, he has laudably helped to popularise many southern, especially Italian and Spanish, poets and novelists among Germans, and made masterly translations of Leopardi, Guisti, Caveda and others. He has also translated some of Shakespeare's plays. His "Mulin," published about twenty years ago, is a beautiful defence of the idealism of life, and might alone have helped him to win the Nobel Prize. This Prize is a prize indeed to the winner, for it is worth £8,000. It was founded, it will be remembered, by Dr. Nobel, the well-known chemist and inventor of dynamite, who left his millions for five such prizes to be awarded each year.

GERMAN TRADE AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

THE British Embassy at Berlin has just issued a report on German Trade, which besides showing how great a re-bound occurred in German commercial affairs towards the end of last year, contains a great deal of information regarding the labour conditions of Germany, and gives statistics which go very far to refute the statements that horse-flesh is generally eaten by the labouring classes. Dealing first with trade, King Edward's visit to Berlin last year gave rise to great expectations concerning improvements in Anglo-German relations, and resulted in a slight stimulus to trade. This stimulus, however, was of short duration, and the gathering clouds in the Near East, which formed a serious menace to European peace checked the new spirit of enterprise. Nervousness reached its climax between May 18 and 24, when it seemed that a conflict between Austria and Servia was imminent. One of the signs by which the turn for the better that took place in Germany after the middle of the year can be gauged is to be found in the returns of Germany's foreign trade. Whereas exports and imports showed a decline at the end of the first quarter of the year as compared with the first quarter of 1908, there was a small increase in the second quarter. So far as exports are concerned the increase amounted only to £1,100,000, but rose to £2,665,000 in the third quarter, and to £10,925,000 in the fourth quarter of the year. The improvement that took place from the middle of the year is still more evident if the weight of the goods exported monthly is detailed. The advance was also reflected in an increase of savings bank deposits. However, although times were more prosperous, the people had to pay more for their food, Germany experiencing the same rise in the price of meat which has characterised all the principal European countries, and particularly Austria. At the same time the consumption of horse-flesh remained at a very low figure. The Embassy publishes a series of figures which it has obtained from Imperial returns, the trustworthiness of which it emphasises. These entirely refute the statements which have been rife in so many quarters that the German workman is accustomed to live mainly on horse flesh. The average consumption of meat per head in Germany was last year 52·96 kilos. Of this only 0·56 kilo. or barely one per cent. was horse-flesh. In the previous year the total consumption was 53 25 kilos, out of which 0·51 kilo, was horse-flesh. Thus, the increase in horse consumption was very small and proportionately was smaller than it was in 1906. Last year the total number of animals slaughtered was nearly twenty-eight millions, while the total number of horses and donkeys which were killed was 151,357. This figure, too, includes all those animals which were killed for the various Zoological gardens in the country. The labour market in Germany has not improved during the last three years. In 1907 the number of applicants for work at the Labour exchanges was 2,588,000, in 1908, 3,119,000, and last year, 3,717,000. Relatively, however, this cannot be considered a large number out of Germany's huge population or compared with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's celebrated estimate of ten million starving people in England. These figures, which we may point out again, emanate from the British Embassy clearly show that the statements of German poverty which have been made at Home by the opponents of Tariff Reform have been much exaggerated.

SIR EDMOND BARROW arrived at Madras on Tuesday from Bangalore.

MR. F. D. BIRD, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, has returned from England.

A NEW industry—candle-making—has been established in Madras and a factory has been opened in Triplicane. The machinery, which has been imported from Japan, is very simple in construction. The enterprize is not swadesi, as stearine is imported from Europe, while wax and other ingredients are obtained from Rangoon.

THE Chilian Congress will shortly have submitted to it the question of granting bonuses for the construction of railways.

MESSRS. Vickers, Sons and Maxim, of Erith, have invented a machine which will register letters automatically, and also produce a receipt for them.

DAMAGE estimated at many thousands of pounds was caused by a great fire in Messrs. Archer's timber stores, North Wall, Dublin, the fire covering an area of two acres.

ON the invitation of Lord Provost Brown, a committee representative of Scottish burgess and county councils has met at Edinburgh to consider a proposal for a Scottish National Memorial to King Edward. The attendance included the Duke of Montrose, Earls Rosebery and Mar and Kellie, Lord Balfour, the Lord Provosts of Glasgow and Perth, Lord Inverclyde, several Court of Session judges, and members of Parliament.

IN the Spanish Chamber of Deputies Senor Senante, of the Integrist party, interpellating Senor Canalejas, the Premier on the Government's policy with regard to religion, blame the Government for the measures which it had taken with a view to preventing Roman Catholic demonstrations at Bilbao and San Sebastian last summer. Senor Senante declared the Roman Catholics would fight with all their might against the anti-religious policy of the Government. Senor Canalejas, replying, denied that the Government was in opposition to the Roman Catholics. It desired to arrive at liberty of thought in religious matters step by step in agreement with Rome. Senor Canalejas's statement was loudly cheered.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

ROYALTY AND VICEROYALTY.

In an introduction, contributed by Sir George Birdwood to a life of H. M. the King, he urges very strongly the appointment of a member of the Royal Family as Viceroy of India. He says that the failure to appoint the Duke of Cannaught as Viceroy, in succession to Lord Minto, was a serious mistake. It was "but another illustration of the characteristic English in capacity to discern the thoughts and intents of the hearts of men, to enter into the poetry of their souls, and touch their imaginations." In my opinion, the appointment of the Duke or any other member of the Royal Family as head of the Government in India, would be a mistake at any time, and a more serious mistake at the present juncture. Royalty would do very well as the figure-head of the self-governing colonies, as Viceroy of Canada or Governor-General of Australia. But in India the Viceroy is in reality the ruler and administrator. He takes part in moulding the policy of his government, and is responsible for its enforcement. He has to deal with questions which may have provoked bitter controversy, or may have aroused the feelings of a considerable section of the population. He has to hold the balance even between rival nationalities, always a very difficult and delicate task, in view of contending interests and keen susceptibilities. If any member of the Royal Family were to be appointed as Viceroy, no one would fill the office with greater tact and discretion than the Duke of Connaught. He has in him in full measure the graces and courtesies and wide-reaching sympathies, which seem to be the common inheritance of the descendants of Queen Victoria. He has also the advantage of having served in India as head of the army of the Bombay Presidency, and won golden opinions during his stay in our midst. But despite all these qualifications, it would be impossible for him to give universal satisfaction. It would be a feat beyond the powers of an arch-angel. In legislation and in the complicated business of administration he would be pretty sure, through no fault of his own, to incur displeasure, if not odium, from one or other quarter.

SACRED FEELING FOR ROYALTY.

No Indian, who loves and reveres the Royal house of Great Britain,—and who does not?—would wish that any of its members should be in a position in which he might render himself liable to a feeling of dissatisfaction or opprobrium through any cause. It is the glory of the British constitution that under its provisions the King does not rule, but simply reigns. Within his province, it is possible for him to wield immense power for good, as did the late King Edward, both at home and abroad. But he keeps scrupulously clear of parties, and does not identify himself with their quarrels and controversies. This is the secret of the affection and respect felt by all classes of the English people, as by all his subjects throughout the Empire, towards their sovereign. We in India are moved by warm affection for the Royal House. This sentiment, pure and undefiled as it now is, would be in danger of being corrupted with base alloy, if personages closely related to the King were sent out to govern India. No member of the royalty should be hampered with the risks and responsibilities of Government from which the sovereign himself enjoys a blessed immunity. Let royalty contemplate, like the gods, our strifes and differenes from afar, taking no part in them, and our affection for it, granting that it maintains the character and traditions of Queen Victoria, will be perennial. Sir George Birdwood bewails the British lack of imagination. But we in India can say with perfect truth, and he will agree with us, that Royalty enters into the poetry of our souls and touches our imagination in a marvellous degree; and it will exercise this effect upon us, so long as it does not concern itself actively and officially with our affairs. I quite agree with Sir George that "there is no surer bond of loyalty than the personal tie that should always subsist between subjects and their sovereign ruler." This bond is liable to be weakened, if his proposal were adopted. It would grievously defeat its own object. No, let our attachment to Royalty remain intact and inviolate for ever.

BENGAL AND THE CONGRESS.

I am afraid it will not be all smooth-sailing for Sir William Wedderburn as president of the forthcoming National Congress. Bengal, once more, may strike a discordant note, and may try to lead the Congress further than, but for its pressure, it would like to go. Unless I am mistaken, the demand for Swaraj was made at the Calcutta Sessions of the Congress, three years ago, in obedience to the insistence of Bengal. The question, which agitates the province at the present moment, is that relating to the appointment of General Secretaries of the Congress. Some of the Bengali papers have been protesting against the appointment of two Bombay men to this position from year to year. They maintain that the post should be tenable for not more than two years, and that it should be held by representatives of each province in rotation. The proposal is essentially a anti-national, and as such, it is a satire upon the Congress which styles itself as national. It indicates how, in spite of our pretensions to national unity, we are still so deeply divided at heart. Otherwise, I cannot understand the meaning of the outcry against Bombay men, as such, who are admittedly qualified in every way for the office, and who have discharged their trust with ability and devotion. The principle of rotation, either in high offices of state, or in honorary positions, is, in my opinion, a vicious principle. There is no reason why the appointment of General Secretary must travel from province to province. The Secretaries are like the permanent officers of a department of state. They have acquired, in course of time, a knowledge and experience of their work which is of immense value to the Congress organisation. They occupy, indeed, an honorary position, but it carries with it arduous duties. If its duration were limited to two years, the Congress will gratuitously run the risk of choosing men who may disappoint expectations. At all events, under the system of rotation, there will always be men who are new to their work. If the proposal of Bengal were accepted, the Congress will cast off its tried and trusted men for the gratification of racial and provincial vanity. If the present incumbents are not well qualified for their office, or if it were certain that they can be replaced by men far better qualified than they are, then, by all means, let them go. But, otherwise it is in the best interests of the Congress that the men who have abundantly proved their merit, and have been singularly faithful to their trust, should continue in the office.

REGISTRATION OF CHARITIES.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, the Bill for the Registration of Charities, drafted by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, meets with the general approval of the Indian community. The necessity of a state organization for the exercise of proper and effective control over the trustees of public charities is universally recognized. The Bill is open to but one serious objection, and that is the omission from its operations of trusts "which relate exclusively to religious teachings, observances or worship." In the statement of objects and reasons appended to the Bill, Mr. Ibrahim gives no reasons for their exclusion. He simply contents himself with the remark that "it is not considered desirable to apply the provisions of this Bill to charities of an exclusively religious character." In this priest-ridden land, with a population distinguished for its religious and spiritual temperament, a considerable proportion of public charties are, and will always be, of a religious character. Fear of offending susceptibilities or of arousing prejudice is not a sufficient reason for keeping them beyond the salutary check and control devised by the measure. It can not for a moment be pretended that the Bill has any tendency to interfere with religion, and the legislature ought not to be deterred from its purpose by the fear of a false outcry. With regard to trusts in general, there is a strong impression among us that in every case they are not administered with sufficient care and integrity. In several instances the funds are either misapplied or diverted to uses foreign to the intention of the donors. Trustees, where they are not dishonest, are not always inspired by a due sense of their heavy and solemn responsibility, and as their position generally carries with it no emoluments, they think that neglect or indifference on their part is perfectly excusable. We are lacking in the public spirit which would move the court to c upon defaulting trustees to account for th stewardship. Few will care to undergo the trou and expense of a suit, with the fear always be them of the glorious uncertainties of law. however, a man is prepared to spend time and m ney, he will shrink from the odium which, consequence of a suit of this nature, he is sure incur from interested parties. Our customary ob vation in such circumstances is,—"why should incur the odium? The matter does not conc us. It profits us nothing. Then wherefore trouble?" Mr. Ibrahim's Bill, as it provid for their control and supervision of chariti safeguards them against neglect or abuse on the p of trustees. The Bill has been approved by public, and I trust it will also receive the supp of Government.

DION

MAJOR COGHILL AT WADHWA[N] STATE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—Major Coghill to charge of the Government of Wadhwan the 26th of May last on the death of t late Chief, who left no male issue. Since th day the affairs of the State have been conduct on progressive lines. When he entered on t duties of his office he found confusion reigni supreme in all the departments of the State, but pursuing a resolute and enlightened policy he so evolved order out of chaos. Having rectified t disorganisation of the administrative machiner Major Coghill turned his attention to questio connected with the working of the State administr tion. The Department of Justice was the first attract his attention. There were heaps of crimin and civil cases lying in the State Courts undispo of for years, the men in charge being absolute unqualified and without any primary knowledge the principles of law. They were soon replaced tried and able men recruited from the Agen service and the courts were cleared of th huge arrears of work to the great satisfaction the people. The Revenue and the Treasury offic were also thoroughly overhauled and the latter w placed in charge of another able man from th Agency. The Municipal and the Educational Depar ments also stood in need of urgent reforms whic were duly introduced. In short the whole personn of the administration was most suitably change which is now working brilliantly. Major Cogh having thus made a very exhaustive study of all th affairs of the State in comparatively short time, soo acquainted himself with every minute detail conne ted with the State affairs. He was confronted wit almost a mountain of papers in the Hazur office, an though he had to work the State along with his ver laborious and arduous duties as Political Agent the Thalawar Prant, he set himself to the task wit untiring zeal with the result that everything has bee most satisfactorily disposed of.

The vigour, the energy and the zeal with whic he has worked to place the State on a sound bas after years of misrule is simply surprising. It noteworthy that along with all the official work, h found plenty of time to receive all classes of peopl high or low, personally and no one who had th good fortune to see him, ever returned withou carrying the highest impression of his kindl manner.

It is impossible to narrate all Major Coghill ha done to promote the advancement and well being the people under his charge. He has conducted th administration with rare ability, with steadfas devotion to duty and an earnest desire to advan the welfare of the people, eliciting their great resp and admiration. He has made the people to rea for the first time during the course of the last twe five years what good government really means by thorough grasp of all difficult problems, by wonderful tact and intelligence, by his sincerity purpose, the richness of compassion and above by the simplicity of manners, he has convinced forty thousand people of Wadhwan, how earnest the desire of the British Government to prom their well being, and how noble and lofty the ide of their rule. Major Coghill has introduced refor of far-reaching importance and has rebuilt the St on a sound basis, earning the everlasting gratitu admiration and esteem of thousands of the people Wadhwan, who for long, long time to come, will forget him.

A QUININE SOCIETY.

New Movement near Lahore.

In a Press Note, issued by the Bombay Gover ment, a report by Mr. C. M. King, I. C. S., Depu Commissioner of Gurdaspur, Lahore, regarding t formation and working of a society started by h for the distribution of quinine, is published. W append some extracts from it :—

The "Gurdaspur Quinine Distribution Socie was formed by me towards the end of May last. main object was to ensure the distribution of q nine with a view to its being used as a prophyla against malaria. A subsidiary object was to ens that as many persons as possible should have t drug ready to hand to use as a cure for fever. T idea of having a society for this purpose is due to t popularity of Anjumans and Samajes in this countr I thought this instinct for forming associatio (many of which are unhappily harmful) might utilized for what is admittedly a beneficent purpo Such a society, if it is to be other than a mushroo growth, must be managed as far as possible by t people themselves and subject to as little offi interference as possible.

I started proceedings by holding public meeting at Batala and Gurdaspur at which the aims of t proposed society were fully explained to the peop Briefly the conditions of membership were :—

(1) Every member was to pay a subscription of annas, or if he wished to join as a safedpo Re. 1-2-0.

(2) Every member was to receive 48 tablets quinine, each tablet containing five grains of t drug.

(3) Every member bound himself to take regula 15 grains of quinine weekly during the four mont from 1st August to 30th November.

(4) Every member bound himself to induce many persons as possible to become members of t society.

(5) Every member bound himself to distribu faithfully all quinine given to him for free distrib tion to the really poor and needy.

I should like the society to become similar to t St John's Ambulance Society and I think its p pularity will be increased by giving sonorous nam to its principal officers(who should be non-officia and allowing them to wear badges of rank. I hop to have small lodges or branches in most village each with its Secretary (this word is better though of than "Manager") subordinate to tehsil grand lodg which again would be subordinate to the Di Grand Lodge. It will be seen that I intend to bo freely from the nomenclature and organisation Freemasons, and I trust that society will forgive for what I intend to do.

Although I was not able fully to develope m ideas this year, I was able even with the organisatio I had to enlist over forty thousand members in th society and to distribute among them nearly 1,40 lbs. of quinine. These results have not come up t the hope I expressed in a previous letter of getting membership of 60,000, but I think they are sati factory as a beginning.

IN a report on woods and forests, the American Consul-General at Stockholm, says that of the 101,000,000 acres of land in Sweden, fully 51,000,000 acres are in wood. Finland alone of European countries having a greater amount of forests than Sweden. The Crown owns about one-third of the wooded lands. Most of the public forests, and even those which do not belong to the State, are under the control of the Forest Service, which administers the State's landed properties also. The rule is that economy should be enforced. All forests owned by private persons must be lumbered in such a manner that the regrowth of the wood is not endangered. Trees felled must be of a certain diameter and a certain height, varying in different parts of the kingdom. Infringement of these regulations may entail confiscation of the forest. The State has eight schools for forestry instruction, the chief object being to train competent rangers.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

A COMPLEX POSITION.

Parliament Meets and Adjourns.

HISTORIC RE-ASSEMBLY ON FRIDAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Mr. Lloyd George's Statement.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The House of Commons reassembled to-day.

Mr. Lloyd-George said that circumstances had arisen which, in the judgment of Government, rendered it undesirable to proceed to business. It would not be convenient for Mr. Asquith to make a statement until Thursday and he proposed to adjourn until that day.

Mr. Balfour pointed out that he must be in Nottingham on Thursday, and it would be of the greatest inconvenience for the Leader of the Opposition to be absent on an occasion, which might be of great historic importance. He requested that the statement be deferred until Monday.

Mr. Lloyd-George agreed to adjourn till Friday, as he realised the necessity for Mr. Balfour's presence. There were reasons why it would be a special occasion, and he emphasised the fact that it would be most inconvenient to postpone the matter until Monday.

A meeting of the Nationalists has been postponed, and a suffragette deputation to Mr. Asquith.

The House was packed when Mr. Lloyd-George moved that the House adjourn until Friday. He emphasised his point that it might be a 'special occasion.'

The House of Lords.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne unexpectedly gave notice that he would ask the Government to submit forthwith to Parliament a Bill embodying the Veto resolutions.

Lord Crewe said he was unable to state what the Government's intentions were.

Lord Rosebery, intervening, demanded precedence for his reform resolutions.

Lord Lansdowne emphatically denied that the Conference broke down because the Peers had not allowed Mr. Balfour to accept certain terms. There had been absolutely no consultation with any Peers. He emphasised the view that it was a wise decision to keep the proceedings secret, as some were not without hopes that other Conferences might be held, which might be more successful.

Lord Rosebery said he would sooner sit throughout the night and the next day, and risk a dissolution on Friday, than that the House should have no opportunity of discussing reforms.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow, Lord Crewe stating that he hoped then to be in a position to state Government's intentions as regards the Parliament Bill.

Lord Knollys spent half an hour at Downing Street during the Cabinet meeting, which lasted nearly three hours. When Parliament met Mr. Asquith remained at Downing Street, in further consultation with Lord Knollys, until late in the afternoon.

Probable Dissolution this Month.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Press Association understands that the Government has decided to advise a dissolution before the end of the month.

The *Globe* states that there is a strong rumour that the King has refused to grant "contingent guarantees", and that Mr. Asquith is considering his resignation. There is an evident hitch in the Government's plans. The conferences with Lord Knollys have excited a multitude of reports, the strongest being that the King has refused an immediate dissolution as unconstitutional. Lord Lansdowne's hint regarding further conferences is also much commented upon.

Mr. Asquith spent an hour with Lord Knollys after the Cabinet meeting. Apparently he has no present intention of going to Sandringham.

Government and the Strike.

In the House of Commons, the Labour Members complained of unprovoked attacks by the police on Welsh strikers, and interference with their picketing. They demanded the withdrawl of the troops.

Considering Mr. Churchill's reply unsatisfactory, 41 voted against the motion for the adjournment.

Unionists and a Second Chamber.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

As a result of a consultation between Mr. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Cawdor, Mr. Austen Chamberlain will move at the Unionist Conference at Glasgow on Friday, a series of resolutions to the effect that a second Chamber is essential to the country's liberties, and welcoming any reasonable proposals for increasing its efficiency and representative character by the addition of Life-Peers and representatives elected from outside for a term of years. The resolutions will also declare that there need be no serious difficulties in adjusting any differences between the House of Commons and the reformed second Chamber, but that if the differences relate to vital issues, particularly to the Constitution, the people alone are entitled to decide, when the two Houses fail to agree.

Conservatives' Growing Confidence.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

There is a remarkable change in the tone of the comments of the papers to-day. The Conservatives are calmer and more confident. They jeer at the Liberals for nervously shivering at the prospect of a postponement of the election owing to a check in their self-styled Napoleonic strategy.

The Liberals admit that the crisis has taken a new and grave turn. It is now obvious that there are incalculable forces, hampering the Government's full freedom of action. They describe Lord Lansdowne's demand for the submission of the Veto Bill as a bold and skilful manœuvre as the House of Commons have not yet considered the Bill, which moreover contains a mischievous preamble favouring the reform of the House of Lords. The Liberals repudiate the idea of the Government consenting to Lord Lansdowne's demand, which is device for wasting time, but they think it advisable that resolutions should be submitted to deprive the House of Lords of the chance of saying they were not consulted, though they admit that this would cause delay.

The Conservatives demand the resignation of the Government, but the Liberals say this would be an unthinkable humiliation. Moreover a dissolution without the promise of guarantees would be intolerable. The Conservatives protest against the demand for guarantees and the dragging of the Throne into the controversy.

The *Daily News* says: "The resignation of the Government would mean that the constitutional struggle had been transformed, that the Crown had taken sides, and that a monarchical revolution had been added to the Peers' revolution. Such an event would be so grave that it is an excluded possibility."

The Peers' Opportunity.

There are indications that the Second Chamber resolutions to be moved by Mr. Austen-Chamberlain at Glasgow on Friday will be the main plank in the Conservative platform.

The *Times* suggests that if the Government do not submit a Veto Bill, the Unionist Peers should introduce one to-day, embodying in it their proposed reforms and should sit continuously till to-morrow night, showing that they have no dilatory intentions. They could thus present to the country a considered scheme incorporating the requirements of the Moderates of both sides as learned at the Conference. The *Times* expects that the House of Lords will rise to the height of its opportunity and make history.

Traders throughout the country are protesting against an election before Christmas, owing to the disturbance it will cause to trade.

The King Comes to London.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The King is journeying to London.

LATER.

His Majesty has arrived in London. Large crowds greeted him at the station.

Lord Crewe had a consultation with Mr. Asquith, after which Lord Knollys had a lengthy interview with the Premier.

The greatest activity prevails in Downing Street. There have been constant callers, including most of the members of the Cabinet, and the Whips are also working feverishly.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY TO INDIA.

Active Negotiations.

LONDON TO BOMBAY IN A WEEK.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The *Times* telegram from St. Petersburg states that an influential Russian group is promoting an international company for a railway from the Caucasus to Baluchistan. It proposes to raise capital in Russia, Britain, France and elsewhere. Preliminary negotiations are proceeding between St. Petersburg, London, and Paris. The railway will start from Baku and skirt the Caspian to the Persian frontier. It will proceed to Resht, Teheran, Kirman and the borders of Baluchistan at Nushki. The journey from London to Bombay will be easily accomplished in a week. Russia and Britain will retain exclusive control over sections in their respective territories.

PLAGUE MEASURES AT SHANGHAI.

Populace in Dangerous Mood.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Reuter wires from Shanghai that a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Chinese and foreign authorities, to explain the measures taken against plague, was broken up in a most disorderly manner. The Volunteers were called out, and cleared the streets.

Measures against plague have been abandoned for the present owing to the temper of the populace.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Service to be Extended to Persia.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Reuter telegraphs from Berlin that it is semi-officially stated that the Humburg-American Line is about to extend and consolidate its service to Persia. It has purchased for this purpose the steamers "Turkestan," and "Gorjistan," which will be delivered in a few months.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Melilla Campaign Indemnity Settled.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

After prolonged negotiations Spain and Morroco have concluded an agreement by which the latter will pay an indemnity of £2,600,000 on account of the Melilla campaign, and the Spaniards will continue to occupy the Riffian territory until the money is paid.

AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.

The Kaiser's Sympathies.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Reuter wires from Constantinople that the Sultan, at the opening of Parliament, laid stress on the bonds of fraternity animating all Ottomans, and referred to the growth of the land and sea forces as the most important factor in the realisation of Turkey's desire for peace.

At a dinner given on the occasion of the return to Germany of General von der Goltz, the Turkish Minister of War toasted the Kaiser, adding that Turkey was grateful to him for sending military instructors, and extending financial aid at a difficult moment.

The German Ambassador, replying, said that the Kaiser entertained the warmest sympathies towards Young Turkey, and wished to see Turkey strong militarily, politically and economically.

Cruelties in Macedonia.

The Athens papers publish long recitals of the barbarous bastinadoing of peasants, priests and other Greeks by the Disarmament Commission in Macedonia. Much popular excitement has been caused in Athens.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Receives Barotse Chief.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

At Livingstone, to-day, the Duke of Connaught received Lewanika, the Chief of the Barotses, who professed his loyalty and presented gifts.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have started for Fort Salisbury.

CHINESE OPIUM TRADE.

Assembly Seeks Instant Prohibition.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Reuter wires from Peking that the members of the Assembly have warned the Wai-wu-pu not to sign the new opium agreement. They advocate an appeal to Great Britain for the instant prohibition of importation. Many reports have been received from the interior that the measures for suppression are unsatisfactory, and that there is a considerable increase in planting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov 16.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce had recently under discussion a letter from the Bengal Board of Revenue inviting the views of the members upon certain resolutions, adopted by the International Opium Commission. The papers were circulated to the members for an expression of their views, the particular points on which an opinion was requested being the following:—(a) the feasibility of enforcing within a reasonable period a direct and unqualified prohibition of the practice of opium smoking, and (b) whether the existing regulations and methods of administration in regard to the traffic in opium are sufficiently restrictive, or whether any modifications are required in the present system of retail vend which would faciliate control of consumption.

The Committee have since replied to the reference to the effect that they had not sufficient information on which to express a definite opinion, more particularly as the matter is one rather outside the scope of the Chamber.

NEW LOAN POLICY IN CHINA.

Financial Spheres Abolished.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Reuter learns that the Chinese loan agreement, which was signed in London, between the British, French, German and American financial groups for co-operation in the Chinese loans, is for a term of years. While it allows complete freedom of action to each nation, it abolishes financial spheres and the old policy of playing off one financial group against another. Finally by securing equal participation in loans in any portion of China, the agreement disposes of any idea of the conquest of China by any Power, by means of railways.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Hopeful Situation.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Reuter wires from Livingstone, Rhodesia, that Sir Francis Hopwood's discussion of the Indian question at Cape Town was quite informal and unofficial, it being recognised that the matter was purely one for the Union Government, which, indeed, had arranged to introduce a measure at an early date, providing an educational instead of a racial test, and one which, it is expected, will be acceptable to the Indian Government.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

South Africans Defeated.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Reuter wires from Melbourne that in a match between the South African team and Victoria, South Africa, going in first, compiled 189, and Victoria replied with 301.

In the second attempt, South Africa were all out for 236, and Victoria scored the 126 runs necessary to win, with the loss of five wickets.

COUNT TOLSTOI'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Count Tolstoi is down with bronchitis.

KING TO VISIT INDIA.

PROBABLY IN 1912.

For Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

A strong rumour is current in Calcutta to the effect that His Majesty the King-Emperor will be coming out this cold weather, but no official information, whether in confirmation or otherwise, is available.

Official particulars are not yet available, but it is understood that it is by no means improbable that His Majesty the King-Emperor may consent to visit India in person next cold weather. A Communique on the subject may be expected to be issued here this evening.

LATER.

The following Press Communique was issued by the Private Secretary to the Viceroy to-night:—

"H. M. the King-Emperor hopes to visit India, accompanied by Her Majesty the Queen, to hold the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on January 1st, 1912.

GERMAN ROYAL TOUR.

An Official Narrative.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Herr Wegener, the geographer and traveller, leaves Berlin to-day for Genoa. He hopes to join the Crown Prince in Ceylon, and will then accompany him throughout his tour with a view to collecting material for an official narrative of the journey, which will be published soon after the Prince's return to Europe.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 16.

It is understood that the visit of the Crown Prince of Germany to Calcutta will extend the from 3rd to 14th February. The party will probably go to Darjeeling.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Vigorous Reforms Wanted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 16.

A Shiraz correspondent, writing on 23rd October, says that affairs in Teheran are hopelessly bad and the whole Cabinet and the Mejlis is bankrupt in administrative functions. The announcement of the British Note to the Persian Government in respect to the state of the roads in Southern Persia has been received with approval in Shiraz. Persia has proved herself helpless in the subjugation of the nomad tribes and the only hope lies in that the proposed scheme, as set forth in the Note, will be carried out rigorously and without fear of adverse criticisms of busy bodies and hot-heads, British or Foreign.

In Shiraz the bad state of affairs is rapidly growing worse. Bands of budmashes have started terrorising the people and there is general uneasiness everywhere. The acting Governor will do nothing to bring the offenders to book and in consequence daylight assaults and even murders are committed with impunity. Koom and Kashan seem to be in a state of revolt, but no details are forthcoming owing to the censorship.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

The Governor and the Misses Lawley and suite arrived in Madras this morning from Secunderabad, and were received on the platform by a small gathering. Lady Lawley did not return with the Governor, but proceeded to Bellary where Mrs. Hay has been detained owing to indisposition.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, Nov. 16.

Some sensational evidence was recorded to-day by the Special Magistrate of Dacca in the hearing of the Conspiracy Case. Mr. Dundas, Police Superintendent, said that in searching the house of the accused Nripendra, a revolver was found inside a pillow. In Lalit Chowdhue's house the witness found eleven bombs, formula for making bombs and a cipher code. The witness visited the village of Doshwani Mohonpur just after the dacoity and found the bazar in a dilapidated condition. The case is proceeding.

In the Dacca Inspector Shooting Case to-day, the Sessions Judge recorded some formal evidence. Mr. Hardiess, a handwritting expert, was in the witness-box when the Court rose.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A BROKER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 16.

Before Major V. Da V. Hunt, Cantonment Magistrate, a charge of cheating brought by M. H. N. A. Wadia, doing business as a Loan Broker, on behalf of his wife, against a Christian named C. A. B. Gray carrying on business in a similar capacity, was heard to-day. From the evidence tendered by complainant in support of the charge, it appears Gray executed a bond for Rs. 833-5-4 in favour of complainant on the security of his carriage, horse, harness and an insurance policy which he specified therein as not being mortgaged to another party. In July or August of this year complainant found the turn-out figuring in the list of articles to be raffled by Mr. Gray and asked accused to hand over the horse and carriage to him if he could not pay the instalments towards the liquidation of the loan. This the accused promised to do but failed. At a later date, Wadia ascertained that the same turn-out had been mortgaged to a Marwari Shroff previous to the date of his signing the bond pledging it to him. One witness was produced by complainant viz, the Marwari Shroff to whom the property was pledged in the first, instance who gave corroborative evidence on this point, but in cross-examination stated that Wadia knew of the existing mortgage prior to entering into an arrangement with Gray. As he had himself informed the complainant of the fact but told him he might, if he chose, have a second mortgage on the turn-out. The case is proceeding.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Centenary of Berlin University.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.

An English contemporary gives on the occasion of the Jubilee of Berlin University an historical review of the modern development of Germany. It finds the prosperity of the German nation closely connected with the vigorous self-assertion of Prussia, which it traces back to two factors found nowhere else. One is the incessant care taken by the Royal Dynasty and its staff of officials for the promotion of the masses, and the other is found in the inborn sense for discipline characteristic of the Prussian people. The high capacity for systematic organization is the outcome of a century of hard work, first in Prussia and then in the remainder of Germany, and secures to the fatherland the natural advantage of organised intelligence as well in economic as in scientific matters.

Undoutedly the interdependence of old Prussian discipline and German freedom of thought accounts to a large extent for the present prosperity of the country. The students as well as the professors have a natural respect for strict order and painstaking work. This sound tradition from the times of Frederick the Great and the philosopher Kant is evidently strengthened by the compulsory system of military service. Arms and Science were brought into close connection in the military state of Prussia a century ago. The high intellectual standard of the army officers and the privileges of the well-educated recruits prove the importance laid on a through education even for military purposes. In the Military Academy of Berlin the best elements of the army are collected for a three years' course of study.

It was a pleasant coincidence that the Military Academy and the University could celebrate their hundreth anniversary on the same day, as both were opened on October 15th, 1810. From an historical point of view this was not a matter of chance. For both were meant to substitute intellectual strength for physical power. Nor was it less important that the compulsory system of military service was introduced at the same time.

The Centenary Celebration of the University was therefore, of great significance not only for the learned world, but also a national affair. The Emperor addressed the members and guests of the Alma mater and announced the foundation of a new organisation for promoting scientific investigations. At the end of the festivities he invited also a number of professors and students to the Castle. The conversation turned also on the old tradition among the students that it is a sign of manhood to indulge occasionally in large doses of alcholic drinks. His Majesty pointed to the desirability that more moderation in this respect was considered the duty of every student. Happily the last thirty years have already brought a remarkable improvement in this respect not only among the academic circles and the officers of the army but in all classes of the nation.

Among the guests of the University the Imperial Chancellor took an active part. Many high officials and business men received academic honours. At a garden party many thousands of Berlin people joined the cheerful students. It was altogether a national celebration that again demonstrated the close connection of the learned institutions with all parts of the organisation of the State.

THE FINANCES OF PORTUGAL AFTER THE REVOLUTION.

It is now evident, that the credit of the Portuguese State has quickly recovered after the disturbances of October 4th and 5th that decided for Republican forms of Government. The new men at the helm are sufficiently known in the financial circles of France, England and Germany as solid business men or as honest politicians, and it is believed that the comparatively insignificant destruction of property that disgraced the great victory will not be followed by new Herostratic acts. Especially the new Minister of Finances Mr. Relvas, a large landed proprietor and wine merchant, and his coadjutor Camacho are credited with sounder views on financial matters than their predecessors. It is satisfactory that the rate of exchange after falling to 49 pence for 1000 reis has risen again to 51 1-2 pence.

The Republic entered into an inheritance heavily burdened with mortgages. More than 150 million pounds was the aggregate of the national debt of Portugal on June 30th, 1910. Of the whole Revenue of the State more than 45 per cents are taken up by the interest and amortisation of Government bonds. The worst is that this state of things was only reached after years of curtailing the payments due to foreign creditors and after the compulsory conversion of scrip bearing 4 1-2 per cents into a three per cents loan in 1902. It is due to the bad experience of the past that English and German capitalists do not like to handle Portuguese stock, and that even in France where quotations are obtainable a new loan could hardly be placed by the new Republican Government.

What is most seriously wanted, is more stableness in the Portuguese currency. In the first place the gold reserve of the Bank of Portgal ought to be considerably enhanced ere new bank notes are issued. For the last twenty years no Portuguese gold coin has left the mint. Instead the English Sovereign was declared legal tender equivalent to 4500 reis; but it was always as a premium and at the present day there is practically a mere paper currency in the country. That will have to be changed. Without heavy sacrifices there seems now no return to the old "corons" system possible, after the good change of superabundant gold was missed in 1906 and 1907. On the other hand the hope for better days need not be abandoned. The output of gold from Portuguese mines is increasing year by year; the surplus of the two Government railways shows symptoms of economic progress, and the new commercial treaties are very favourable for Portugal. We may soon hear that this Republic appears as a regular buyer of gold in the London market. The State Budget for 1909-10 still shows a deficit of one and half million pounds. But the balance may soon be restored in the new era.

The foreign trade of Portugal went down to pretty low figures in the last few years. From the United Kingdom the import amounts to 3 1-2 pounds (mostly coal, cotton, machinery), while Portugal sells only two millions worth (principally wine) to its chief customer. Second in the list stands Germany with 1-2 million of import and 2-3 millions of export (wine, fruit, cork and mineral ore). For the trade with her colonies Portugal still sticks to mercantile principles. There are differential export duties for all important products of the colonies; but these are reduced to one-third, one-fifth and even one-fifteenth in the case of direct trade with the motherland. At the same time imports from the colonies pay only one-half of the customs rate in Portuguese harbours. For Foreign countries the direct trade with the Portuguese colonies is thereby much more handicapped than formerly; but the Republic may reap some advantages in the future. At any rate the expectations of financial circles in the capital expect a revival of commercial activity under the new circumstances of national development.

"CHILD'S LIFE IN THE LAST CENTURIES."

A happy idea has been realised by the Society for the welfare of mothers and children in Berlin by an Exhibition that was opened a few days ago. All objects admitted had to throw light on the life of children in the last centuries. It was not so easy to get a genuine collection of dolls and toys that had actually been used by little folks centuries ago, and were still in their original costume and in good state of preservation. But good chance helped over the difficulty. One of the most admired dolls of 1790 owes its preservation to the fact that Goethe found it in the public park of Weimar on one of his early walks. It was duly returned to the children who had left it the previous afternoon, but the parents put it aside in memory of the fact that the great poet had playfully joked on it; thus this neat little doll "Frieda" got a place of honour at the Exhibition. Most of the old dolls were used by several generations of children and had to follow the fashions of the day. If we leave aside the head, that in recent times has been modelled after insipid wax patterns, we are bound to say that there was a steady progress in the manufacture of dolls. The little people seem to have always been fond of exotic figures, and at the present day one could easily form an ethnographic collection of dolls made in Germany. Often we look at costly presents given to children by well-meaning friends, but then found too valuable for exposing them to the danger of rough handling and therefore stored away. But even these choice pieces are easily beaten by toys now in the hands of our children. Among the picture books we find beautiful specimens of nearly every generation. Nevertheless the English publications of the last twenty-five years mark a decided progress of the general type; and only in our own days could a genius like Ernst Keeldolf devote his art exclusively to the purpose of pleasing the little ones.

The portraits of children that afterwards became great men are very interesting. Not often could we guess that there was something peculiar in the child as in little Mozart who sits on his high chair. Other portraits of children are only remarkable by the artists who painted them. There was a conventional style of depicting children, until some English painters, especially Reynolds, gave more character to the soft outlines of their coloured engravings. On the whole one gets the impression, that such a large collection of children's pictures heaps up too much sweetness and innocence in one place, and that only great artists can succeed in representing a child in all the earnest reality of its life. The pictures of some children of artists drawn by their own father for the family are certainly among the best of the whole show. One leaves the exhibition with elevated feelings, convinced that there is unbounded loveliness in this world of ours.

L. ASCH.

CRIME ON THE FRONTIER.

Murders on the Increase.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 16.

The administration report of criminal justice of the Frontier Province says that the Bannu district suffered from as many as eighteen raids by outlaws and transborder ruffians during last year; while the number of murders rose from 42 to 43. A dozen Hindus were kidnapped for the sake of ransom, of whom ten have been released. In seven of these raids, murder was committed.

The Sessions Judge of Bannu and the Judicial Commissioner admit that the relations of the Hindu victims had no option, but to accede to the demand for ransom, as they got little help from the police or their Mahomedan co-villagers. At least three gangs of reckless outlaws hovered on the confines of Kohat with the natural result of a serious rise in the number of murders, and other violent crimes. The report observes that the Pathan villagers rendered little or no help to their Hindu brethren when the Khost outlaw gangs appeared on the scene to commit depredations.

The Peshawar District presents a more satisfactory record, owing to salutary effects of the extermination of the Multan gang. Unfortunately a decrease in the offences against property, there was counterbalanced by an increase in the number of murders, for which the District Magistrate can only account by the assumption that criminals feel the chance of evading the law to be very much in their favour.

ARRESTS AT THE VICEROY'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Fuller Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

With reference to the incident reported yesterday in connection with farewell party given to the Viceroy at the Town Hall here, the "Statesman" says:—

There were numerous members of the C.I.D. present, when the Viceregal party arrived. They were followed up the staircase by other detectives. On the way up a young man was noticed to be pressing close to His Excellency, and he was arrested half way up the stairs. His name is said to be Okil Chunder Roy and he comes of a respectable family in Eastern Bengal. The second arrest was made at the entrance, where a young man was found to be trying to gain admittance by a ticket, which was not one of those issued by the Committee. Later on in the hall itself, a third arrest was made. His Excellency and party were crossing the room from where the Indian band was playing to the other end, where a conjuring entertainment was to be given, and a young man, who had been seen to be keeping closely to the party, was quietly surrounded by detectives and removed from the hall. The names of the two latter have not yet transpired, but they are said to be natives of Eastern Bengal. All three were removed to the Lal Bazar Police lock-up, and enquiries are being made into their antecedents.

On enquiring at Lal Bazar thana last evening, the "Statesman" was informed that the matter was not regarded as serious and that the arrests had only been made as a measure of precaution. Up to a late hour last night the prisoners remained in custody.

IMPORTED TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

Cases where Duty should be Refunded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

A question of considerable importance to the importers of tobacco and cigarettes has come before the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. It appeared from the information submitted in a recent case that an importer cleared from bond a large quantity of cigarettes, which had been in bond for some four or five months. When the case was opened, it was found that the contents were damaged, and on analysis it was proved that the damage was caused by sea water. This involved a loss, not only of the value of the goods, but of full amount of the import duty paid on them, for in the Sea Customs Act there is no provision for granting a refund of duty. In such circumstances the goods may be examined before being cleared from bond, and if found to be partially damaged they may be reassured for duty, or in the case of being totally damaged they may be destroyed in bond, or re-exported without payment of duty, but cigarettes and tobacco are perishable and if opened, would quickly deteriorate, whereas in actual practice consignments may be retained for months by the trader, to whom the importer sells them before they are opened up. The Committee have addressed the Government of India Department of Commerce and Industry, suggesting that in circumstances such as those indicated, Collectors of Customs should be authorised to entertain applications for a refund of duty.

NATIVE OFFICER KIDNAPPED BY BRIGANDS.

Now Released.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 16.

Regarding the daring raid made two months ago by a gang of outlaws from Khost into British territory in which they waylaid three tumtums on the Bannu Kohat tonga road, and captured Muzaffar Shah Jamadar, adjutant of Tochi Militia and a Sowar of the 14th Jat Regiment, the outlaws as usual have held their prisoners for ransom and the local Afghan officials, who share in the profits of the border kidnapping, have refused to take any action to release the men. A sepoy has managed to escape, and Muzaffarshah has just been set free. The Governor of Khost having probably taken alarm at the reports that the Government of India had addressed on the subject. It is not yet known whether the Jat Sowar has been released.

The Rangoon Traders' Association has asked the local Government to request the Indian Government to legislate in the matter of post-cards bearing objectionable advertisements.

VICEROY'S GOOD-BYE TO THE TROOPS.

Dinner at Calcutta Turf Club.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

This morning Lord Minto as Viceroy and Governor-General bade farewell to the military forces of the Presidency Brigade. The troops assembled on the Brigade Ground at eight o'clock under the command of Major-General Mahon. By 8-15 the Viceroy and staff arrived, and His Excellency mounted on his handsome Arab "Bahadur," and with the Commander-in-Chief on his left passed down the line, and reviewed the assembled troops numbering over 5,950.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The Viceroy, briefly addressing the troops, said:—

"Your Excellency, General Mahon, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men.—I am very glad to have this opportunity before leaving India of seeing such a fine force on parade thoroughly representative of the British and Indian Army and I congratulate you on the smartness with which every movement has been executed and upon the evident efficiency and soldierly bearing of all ranks. Since I have been in India, I have, of necessity, often made heavy demands for innumerable escorts and guards of honour which, it has always been a pleasure to me to inspect and of whose services I now express my sincere appreciation, and, though during my term of office there has been no great war I can nevertheless congratulate the Army upon its distinguished services in two Frontier expeditions in which British and Indian soldiers did much to prove the value of their training and the excellence of the material of which they are composed. This is the last occasion upon which I shall see troops on parade in India and I cannot but say, that it has revived the memories of service in the field in years gone by and the wish that it could all come over again, and I bid farewell to the Army with all the affection I have always felt for it, knowing full well that it will for ever uphold the glorious traditions it has inherited."

Dinner at Calcutta Club.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

A brilliant function was held at the Calcutta Turf Club to-night, when a dinner was given in honour of Lord Minto, the retiring Viceroy.

Mr. Dadley Meyers in proposing the toast said:—Your Excellency, your Honour and Gentlemen,—Owing to the very sad and regrettable illness of our senior steward, Mr. Apcar, whose absence to-night we all deplore, I have been placed in the highly honourable position of presiding at this dinner. In proposing to you the toast of the evening, I am fully conscious that I am being called upon to perform a task to which I am in no way qualified to do justice, and I would therefore crave His Excellency's and your indulgence if in the treatment of my subject I fail to prove myself equal to the honour which the accident of circumstances has imposed upon me. I have noticed that at the complimentary dinner to His Excellency, the allusion has frequently been made to his triple attributes of soldier, statesman and sportsman that it is only in the last capacity that the members of the Calcutta Turf Club have felt it to be within their province to express the wish that they held that they might be allowed the privilege of entertaining Lord Minto prior to his departure from India, in order to testify to him, as a life-long patron and active supporter of the Turf, their sense of appreciation of the kindly interest and sympathetic assistance that he has extended to all matters connected with racing in Calcutta His Excellency has shown himself ever ready and anxious to promote in any way the true interests of sport, and I believe that I am correct in saying that he is the first Viceroy who has, during his period of office, owned and run horses in this country in his own name. A precedent which it is to be hoped may be followed in the years to come. Seeing that there can be no distinction between the sport of Kings and the sport of Viceroys and that nothing is calculated to establish better and more cordial relations between the powers-that-be and the general public that the active interest displayed by the supreme authority in local sporting events, it is indeed this very community of interests that has made it possible for the Calcutta Turf Club to aspire to the present honour of entertaining one of the best sportsmen of all times in the person of the retiring Viceroy of India. Lord Minto's early racing and riding achievements are much wellknown matters of history that I will do no more than lightly touch upon them avoiding all well worn reminiscences. Under the nom-de-course of Mr. Rolly, His Excellency was one of the foremost G. R.'s of his day figuring more between the flags than on the flat and his riding career constitutes in the annals of racing a chapter of the boldest and most finished horsemanship extending over a long period of years. No man in India can show a record in any way approaching that of His Excellency who, among his innumerable feats, can tell of no fewer than four hard rides in the Grand National and of the winning of the French Grand National at Auteuil on his own mare, he being the only gentleman rider in the race pitted against seventeen professionals. The time will not permit of my pursuing the subject further, but his Excellency's exploits occupy and will ever occupy a leading place in the chronicles of Turf history. Before drawing my remarks to a close, I would express on behalf of the Calcutta Turf Club and of the sporting community generally, the appreciation that has been felt at the great interest that has always been shown by the ladies of his Excellency's family in our sporting events. Her Excellency Lady Minto and her fair daughters have not only been constant and regular attendants at our race meetings but have strongly supported our local pastimes, their pluck and their prowess in the saddle and the zest with which they have entered into our sports, endearing them to one and all. In conclusion, I would fain make the only reference to Lord Minto's Viceroyalty in its purely personal aspect which the present occasion permits of when I venture to remark that the past five years have provided his Excellency with the most difficult course, over which he has ever been asked to ride true to his traditions. He has picked his own line of country regardless of the size of the obstacles to be negotiated and heedless of the personal risks involved. As he passes the Judge's-box our hearts go out to him and we acclaim the man who has ridden the race of his life with his head with his heart and with his hands—the man whom no obstacle has proved sufficiently formidable to divert from the line he had mapped out for himself—the man who has ridden from start to finish as straight as a bee. Gentlemen, we bid their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto, and their daughter, Lady Eileen Elliot God-speed. We pray that they may have a safe and prosperous return to the Old Country and that they may be blessed with many years of unbroken health, happiness and prosperity wherein to enjoy their favourite sports and past-times in the Calcutta sporting circles, for which I speak, their names will long be respectfully and affectionately remembered.

THE VICEROY-DESIGNATE.

Arrangements for His Reception.

LORD HARDINGE of Penshurst, the Viceroy-Designate, will arrive by the Mail steamer to-morrow morning and land at the Apollo Bunder. The New Viceroy and Lady Hardinge will stay in Bombay until Saturday morning when they will leave by a Special train for Calcutta from the Victoria Terminus.

The usual arrangements have been made on the Apollo Bunder for Lord Hardinge's reception on his landing. A pukka pavilion has been decorated with banners and bunting, the roof and sides being decked with frillings and the pillars are draped with red and white cloth. On the eastern gate from which the Viceroy will enter is placed the Royal coat-of-arms, a similar decoration being made on the western gate from which Lord Hardinge will walk out.

A large shamiana is erected in continuation of this pavilion and both are divided into several compartments to be respectively marked A,B,C,D, E, and F and to be called blocks.

"A" block is reserved for high officials, "B" block Foreign Consuls, "C" for Native Chiefs, "D" for members of the Coporation, "E" for gazetted officers, and "F" for such of the general public to whom cards are issued.

Besides these blocks a large enclosure, 80 feet by 30 feet, is set apart on the south-west corner of the shamiana for the guard-of-honour.

The whole pavilion is 140 feet by 100 feet and is estimated to contain about 1,200 persons. The work has been carried out under the direct supervision of Mr. E. M. Proes, Presidency Executive Engineer, assisted by Mr. Gleeson, Acting Sub-Engineer.

In the centre of the pavilion Lord Hardinge's coat-of arms will be hung and under it on a table the silver casket, containing the Address of Welcome to be presented by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The municipal banner with their motto will fly in "D" block.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

The following is the description of the illuminated Address to be presented to Lord Hardinge, Viceroy-Designate, by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay:—

The Address is painted on a sheet of vellum measuring 27 by 13 1-2 inches. The design which forms the frame-work of the border is composed of a handsome fretted pattern disposed in circles, has been adapted from an old Indian carving, the fret-work being of shaded white and gold and the interstices being picked out with pale blue and coral-red softened with white linings. This border is broken at irregular intervals by sprays of pale yellow alamander blooms which, with their glossy green leaves, form a pleasant contrast to the colourings of the border. In one of these groups of flowers, about half way down the left-hand side, a circular plaque is introduced, on which is shown a view of the Rajabai Clock Tower as seen from the Bandstand in the evening light, the tower standing up grey against a sky ruddy with the after-glow of the setting-sun. At the right-hand lower corner, there is placed a richly ornamental pedestal on which stands a quaintly-shaped Indian vase holding sprays of the alamander. At the top of the Address the title appears on an irregularly waved scroll of shaded white and backed with deep yellow to match the darker tints in the flowers. In the centre, between the scroll and the top line of the border, appears a view of Back Bay looking across to Colaba from Malabar Hill; while at the right-hand corner, there is another circular plaque on which is portrayed the Arms of the Municipality, surrounded by a group of alamanders. The title on the scroll is carried out in shaded yellow lettering, Lord Hardinge's name being in gold, freely enhanced with fine filigree work. The body of the Address is engrossed in a rounded upright style of lettering which admits of compressing much into a small space without sacrificing clearness. It is worked in fine black lines, the initials and capitals being scarlet, ornamented with filigree in keeping with that used in the title. The vellum is mounted on rich green satin with gold cords and tassels attached to an ivory roller.

THE CASKET.

The casket containing the Address show the Bombay Coat-of-Arms modelled and cast solid surmounting the lid, the upper part of which (the lid) has been fluted, while the lower portion shows a laurel festoon of wreaths with a medalion on front and back bearing the Coat-of-Arms of Lord Hardinge. The entire body of the casket has been heavily embossed with the floral scroll pattern. On the front panel is shown the Apollo Bunder. The opposite panel shows the Victoria Terminus. The four corners of the receptacle are supported by solid, cast and chased floral scrolls. The receptacle is supported by four solid cast and chased feet. The casket has been mounted on an ebonised base.

RECEPTION ARRANGEMENTS.

THE following in the "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary was issued last night:—

The Right Honourable Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. G.C.V.O., I.S.O., is expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight on Friday, the 18th November, by the P. & O. S. N. Company's steamship "Persia," to assume the office of Viceroy and Governor General of India and will be received on arrival with all the honours due to his high position.

At 7-15 a.m. a deputation, consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, one of His Excellency's Aides-de-Camp and Captain W. Lumsden, R. N., Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, will proceed on board the "Persia" under arrangements to be made by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Lord Hardinge will leave the "Persia" 7-45 a. m. and the Director of the Royal Indian Marine should be requested to consult with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Squadron, and to act in concert with him in arranging the details of His Lordship's disembarkation at the Apollo Bandar. The arrangements for landing at the Bandar will be made by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine. All other arrangements on the Bandar will be made by the Public Works Department.

On His Lordship's arrival at the steps of the Bandar a salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery. A Guard of Honour of British Infantry, with Band and Colours, will be drawn up, and the road from the Bandar to Hornby Road will be lined by troops of the Garrison. A Guard of Honour of Indian Infantry, with Band and Colours, will be at Government House, Malabar Point.

Lord Hardinge will be received at the Bandar by His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Squadron, the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Lord Bishop, the Members of Council of the Governor of Bombay, the Judges of the High Court, the General Officer Commanding 6th (Poona) Division, the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade, the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, the Commissioners of Revenue and Customs, the Additional Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the Archdeacon of Bombay, the Secretaries to the Government of Bombay, the Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, the Collector of Bombay, the President of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, Officers Commanding His Majesty's Ships in Harbour (if able to attend on shore), Officers Commanding Royal Indian Marine Ships in Port, Officers Commanding Regiments, Officers Commanding Volunteer Corps, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and the Sheriff of Bombay, or by such of the above high officials as are then in the Presidency Town, for whom a space marked "A" will be reserved.

Foreign Consuls-General Consuls and Vice-Consuls are invited to be present on the occasion, and a space marked "B" will be reserved for them at the Bandar.

Accommodation, marked "C," will be reserved at the Bandar for any Native Chiefs who being in Bombay may have intimated to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department, their desire to be present. Tickets for this space will be issued by the Executive Engineer, Presidency.

As the Municipal Corporation of the City Bombay has expressed its desire to present an address to His Lordship on his arrival, a space marked "D" will be reserved for the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation to which Lord Hardinge will be conducted after inspecting the Guard of Honour, and where His Lordship will be received by the representatives of the Corporation. The Executive Engineer, Presidency, will send a card of admission to each Member of the Corporation whose name is communicated to him by the President of the Corporation.

All other Officers of His Majesty's Services Civil, Naval, Military, and the Royal Indian Marine, and Officers belonging to Corps of Volunteers, then in Bombay, who are desirous of attending will be provided with seats as far as space is available. To all such who wish to attend cards of admission to space "E" will be supplied on application to the Executive Engineer of the Presidency. The same officer will also issue cards of admission to space "A" to any Heads of Departments not specified by name in paragraph 5 who may intimate that they will be present. For all other officials and persons mentioned in paragraphs 5 and 6 no cards will be necessary. As far as accommodation in space "F" is available it will be alloted to any ladies or genlemen who may apply for tickets to the Executive Engineer.

His Lordship will, after the presentation of the address, proceed to Government House, Malabar Point, escorted by His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard and the Bombay Light Horse. The route will be via Rampart Row, Hornby Road, Cruickshank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Parel Road, Sandhurst Road, Chaupati and Walkeshwar Road. The Commissioner of Police will maintain order and keep the streets clear. The troops at the Bandar and on the roads will then be withdrawn.

Levee dress will be worn by Civil, full dress by Naval, review order by Military Officers and morning dress by all gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform.

DEPARTURE FOR CALCUTTA.

The Right Honourable Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., will leave Bombay from the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway for Calcutta by special train at 8 a.m. on the 19th of November 1910. The arrangements connected with His Lordship's departure will be made from Government House.

The Military authorities will issue the necessary orders for the firing of a salute of 31 guns from the Saluting Battery.

The attendance of Heads of Departments at the Victoria Terminus is dispensed with, but the following officers should be in attendance, viz., the Chief Secretary to Government, the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade with the Brigade Staff, the Commissioner of Customs, the Municipal Commissioner, the Commissioner of Police, and the Sheriff of Bombay.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will arrange for the maintenance of order.

Full Dress uniform will be worn.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' ADDRESS.

THE following address will be presented to the Viceroy-Designate by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau:—

To the Right Honourable Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C.,G.C.S.I.,G.C.I.E.,G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., H.S.I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India-Designate.

We, the President and members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, a body representing the large mercantile interests of the Indian community of Bombay, embrace the present occasion to approach Your Lordship and offer our cordial welcome on your appointment by our most Gracious Sovereign to the exalted office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Bearer as Your Lordship is of a great historic name, widely known in the annals of England and India alike for conspicuous valour and farsighted statesmanship, we crave leave to recall for a moment the vast commercial and industrial progress the country has been able to make under the wise and benign sway of our ruler since your illustrious ancestor, midst the cheers and applause of a grateful people, departed the shores of India sixty-two years ago, after filling with consummate ability and marked sympathy for period of four years the great trust which you are now called upon to discharge. In so recalling the fact of that progress we cannot forget that he was the first Governer-General of India to settle the broad line of the policy of construction of Railways and Irrigation works which has since been so successfully carried out with the greatest economic benefit to the country at large.

To-day we have as many as 31,490 miles of Railway and 16 1-2 million acres of irrigated area. The total foreign trade of India has, during the interval, risen from 34 to 345 crores or ten times as much. Bombay's share which was 13 crores has now come to 127 crores or nearly ten times more. Such has been the remarkable growth of trade.

But the progress is not only to be noticed in the expansion of commerce, both home and foreign. It is equally to be witnessed in what are now recognised as the staple industries of the country. At the date of the retirement of your distinguished grandfather, there was not a single cotton or jute or ginning factory. Neither was there a single coal mine opened for purposes of commerce. Indeed the economic development of the country in indigenous industries, what we now call Swadeshi, was hardly begun. To-day there are as many as 232 cotton mills and 1,000 ginning factories, 52 jute mills, besides a number of coal mines whose aggregate production equals 13 million tons. There are also 200 rice mills, 105 saw mills, 35 flour mills, not to mention many other small factories for a variety of commercial purposes. These in all give employment to a million people. Joint-stock enterprise too by way of assurance companies, and other monetary concerns has greatly multiplied, having a capital of nearly 60 crores. But though the progress is marked it must be readily admitted that India is still at the dawn of her economic development and that the capital, indigenous or foreign, is only microscopic when compared to that of the advanced and wealthiest countries of the world.

Your Lordship will thus assume the reins of your high office at a time when the commercial and industrial development has made an excellant beginning. The monsoon just over has been a satisfactory one which means plenty and prosperity to millions of the poorest agriculturists while spelling better trade, though the cotton industry, owing to the dearness of the raw staple, is still in a depressed condition. Despite the deplorable excesses of a hair-brained minority against which the vast mass of sober Indians has displayed its greatest abhorrence, peaceful progress is at present manifest in every part of the Empire. It is to be devontly hoped that under Your Lordship's wise and sympathetic administration progress will be further stimulated—both materially and morally. Moreover, we of the mercantile community have fair hopes of Indian commerce being emancipated from the bonds and chains by which it is still somewhat fettered.

Of course, that commerce and industry is not without its grievances and we take the opportunity to make a slight reference to them. Our Chamber has in the past brought such matters as required redress to the notice of the governing authorities, and we trust that Your Lordship, in Council, will pay to our representations the same patient and sympathetic consideration as hitherto. At present both the European and the Indian mercantile communities have been greatly exercised at the artificial restraints, bordering on hardship and inconvenience, placed by the Railways Companies in the matter of what are known as "Risk Notes." It seems that the Railways have adopted rules which are not only one-sided but threaten repudiation on their part of their obligations and liabilities as common carriers. It is a crying grievance which demands an early redress. In the matter of the contemplated revision of the Indian Companies' Act our Chamber has respectfully urged on the central authority the eminent advisability of protecting the interests of creditors, specially smaller creditors and depositors who more or less have greatly suffered in the past and are liable to suffer in the future. Clandestine mortgages are made in which the prior rights and claims of such creditors to the assets of certain class of joint-stock companies are absolutely ignored and the existing law is insufficient to check the dishonesty of fraudulent management. There is the grievance touching the recent enhancement of rates for passenger traffic, the justice and expediency of which is open to criticism. Economy in Railway expenditure is a prime necessity and we are of belief that with such economy a reduction of the fares is quite possible and practical. The un-English-like attitude and conduct of the Transvaal Government is another matter on which the Mercantile community along with the whole of India is extremely sore. This Chamber had wired on the subject sometime ago to Lords Morley and Ampthill and we are aware that Government of India is most sympathetic and anxious to alleviate the present intolerable position of British Indians in South Africa. We earnestly hope that Your Lordships' friendly diplomacy may be the means of bringing a satisfactory termination to this long-pending problem.

In conclusion, we earnestly pray that with peace and plenty in the land Your Lordship may be able to find adequate leisure from the care and routine of office-work, to devote some time to the removal of obstacles which still hamper commerce and industry, the more extensive development of feeder lines by private enterprise, the fostering of new industries, of course with self-help, without which the economic regeneration is not possible, the advancement of technical education in its higher branches, the establishment of degrees of commerce in our Universities and the founding of professorships in Economics, better sanitation which is in itself no mean economic asset the completion at a quicker pace of those large Irrigation works now taken on hand and others recommended by the Irrigation Commission, and lastly the readjustment of existing taxation on a sound and equitable basis side by side with a reasonable curtailment of public expenditure which is now outrunning the revenue. We wish Your Lordship and Lady Hardinge the best of health during your stay in this country and Your Lordship great success in your administration as was the case with your illustrious ancestor.

THE "MAHATMA"

Successful Second Performance.

AT the Commercial Gymkhana on Wednesday evening the party of amateurs who recently gave such an excellent performance of the comic operetta, "The Mahatma," made a second appearance in the piece. On this occasion the performance was a public one and was given for the benefit of Mr. Linton David, who has worked so hard and so well as musical director of two pieces recently played by the same company. On Wednesday the cast was identical with that which gave the first performance, and it is therefore unnecessary to describe their work in any detail. Mr. R. E. Fischer once more showed his capabilities as an actor and singer in the part of Colonel Aeneas Dumkin, while Mr. H. G. Clark did very well as Jim Verschoyle. Mrs. R. E. Fischer was very good as Miss Letitia Smythe and Mrs. H.G. Clark was an effective Phyllis Smythe. In the second act she gave quite a charming skirt dance on which, seeing that she was obviously handicapped by the smallness of the stage, she may be congratulated. However, the greatest success of the evening was Mr. H. E. Bryning, whose acting and make-up in the unconventional part of Peter Yox, could hardly have been bettered. One might also add that two of the best of numerous musical items were the songs, sung by Messrs. Fischer and Clark, which were specially written by Captain Head Moore, and have been set to music by Mr. Linton David.

THE NAVY CRISIS.

A QUARTERLY REVIEW WARNING.

An important article on the Navy crisis appears in the October number of the "Quarterly Review." We make the following extracts:—

The naval supremacy of Great Britain is in grave peril. It is already apparant that a determined effort will be made before the Navy Estimates for next year are laid before Parliament, to convert the Cabinet—if conversion is necessary—to a policy of ruinous economy on the British Fleet in fase of immense expenditure on foreign fleets and to subvert the judgment of the predominant element in the electorate the working classes for whom the Navy means work and food.

The working classes have been repeatedly reminded that if the expenditure on the Navy is reduced the sooner will blessings flow from the Treasuary Bench. The masses are being urged to oppose reasonable precautions against aggression, not because precautions are unnecessary, but because by limited expenditure on the Navy they may obtain advantages for their particular class. Was ever a more insidious campaign initiated? What section of the community will feel as soon and as acutely the privations of war as that which works for a weekly wage? Yet it is on these lines that a conspiracy against our naval supremacy is being organised, with a view to coercing the Admiralty into the acceptance of estimates insufficient for the due maintenance of the Fleet.

The plain truth is that on the Prime Ministers own showing we shall have a bare superiority over one Power only in the latest types of armoured vessels, in the early months of 1913; and it follows from Sir Edward Grey's lucid statement that, a year or two later, even that narrow margin may have been eliminated owing to Germany's abandonment of her "declaration of intention" not to accelerate, and her adoption of a new determination to utilise to the full extent the constructive resources which she has developed during the past few years. . .

It would be dangerous to the point of national madness to ignore the efforts which are being made by other Powers to increase their naval strength. On the admission of Mr. Asquith, Italy, one of the signatures of the Triple Alliance, will possess four Dreadnoughts by the year 1913-14. On the admission of the Admiralty, two Austrian battleships or armoured cruisers, of the Dreadnought or invincible type have been laid down at Trieste and Pola respectively; and two other vessels of a similar class are shortly to be laid down. It is thus established that at a not very distant date, Italy and Austria will possess eight ships of the Dreadnought type. If the completion of these ships is placed as late as the end of 1914 it follows that at this date the Triple Alliance will possess at least thirty-three ships of the Dreadnought type, namely, twenty-three German, four Austrian, and four Italian. It is common knowledge that, at about the same date, France will possess eight large armoured vessels of the new type. Spain will have four of somewhat smaller displacement. Russia will probably have completed the quartet laid down in the summer of 1909. There will be at least five under the Japanese flag; and ten will by that time have passed into the fleet of the United States. These anticipations rest not upon "paper programme" but upon actual work of construction which is now in progress in the dockyards of these Powers.

During the past five years however, all the forty-two cruisers provided under the Naval Defence Act, two and not a few of those constructed in the early nineties, have become obsolete. In view of this loss, and the active policy pursued by Germany the Admiralty have lately resumed the construction of ships of this type; and we have now built or building fourteen vessels of the "City" class—ships of about 5,000 tons displacement; while, in addition, four unprotected cruisers have been laid down for use as "mother" ships with the destroyer flotillas. It has always been admitted that the two-Power standard does not apply to cruisers, owing to the widely distributed character of the Empire, the predominance of British shipping, and our dependence upon the sea for raw material and food. Owing to the obsolescence of many of the ships upon which hitherto reliance has been placed, and to the action of Germany in methodically adding two cruisers a year to her navy, the Admiralty cannot well rest content with fewer than five or six ships a year for some time to come. Only thus can adequate provision be made for the needs of the battle fleets and the demand for commerce protection. . . .

In the matter of torpedo-boat destroyers, were still have considerable leeway to make up. Many of our older though still effective destroys were built for service in the Channel, and have proved unsuited to the North Sea. They can still be employed for subsidiary purposes, more particularly in connection with the mobile defence organisation on the coste which the Admiralty have created during the past few years. For general service a larger and more seaworthy type is required. This need had been admitted by the naval authorities.

It is well to recall, in conclusion, that the Fleet. stands in heavy need of docks. At present as the German Navy League proudly boasts, Germany is better equipped than England in respect of docking accommodation for the largest vessels. The importance of this fact, considerable enough in time of peace, is of extraordinary magnitude in case of war. The German navy already possesses five completed dry docks capable of taking the largest vessels, two at Kiel and three at Wilhelmshafen.

A cablegram was received yesterday from Mauritius, announcing the death, on the R. I. M. S. "Hardinge," on October 19th, of Signal-Sergeant Lyons, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who was carried on board ill on departure of the steamer from Rangoon.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

HAPPENINGS IN BOMBAY.

ON Wednesday, at the Bombay High Court, the hearing was resumed of the Nasik Conspiracy Case, before a Special Tribunal composed of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

Kashiram Shamrao Pathak, Head Constable, Second Class, Nasik, examined by Mr. Velinker, said he was present when certain things were seized at Hari Tikhe's house in Hyderabad. The trunk found there was opened and among other things included four postcards.

Vaman Gopal Vandalkar, a time-keeper at the Phulgaon Mills, examined by Mr. Velinker, said he knew Vinayak Govind Tikhe by name. He was employed at the Mills from 18th July 1907 to 24th of September 1907.

Inspector E. J. Bayley of H. H. the Nizam's Railway Police, examined by Mr. Velinker, said that in consequence of certain information received he proceeded on 18th January, 1910, to Tandur, which was a station on the Nizam's State Railway. He had the house of Raghunath Amdekar searched there, and arrested him at Secunderabad on the 20th of the same month. The accused was placed before a Magistrate at the Hyderabad Residency and then sent to Mr. Guider.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, the witness said he knew Vinayak Govind Tikhe at Hyderabad. When he (Tikhe) was brought to Hyderabad he was placed under witness' charge.

KARVE'S STUDENT DAYS.

Dinkar Mahadeo Dugal, examined by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, said he knew a man named Krishna Gopal Karve, who was hanged in connection with the murder of Mr. Jackson. He met Karve first at Nasik in 1905. He also saw him in Bombay. He was then a student at the Technical Institute in Bombay, where he studied for three years. He resided in the Students' Quarters for two years and a half. Karve used to come to his room there. The accused Venkatrao Parasram Nagporekar lived with the witness in the Students' Quarters for three months. Witness did not know for certain whether Karve knew Nagporekar. Karve used to come to his room and might have met Nagporekar there. Karve came to see witness once or twice during the term. He had never seen Karve and Nagporekar talking together outside his room. In 1908 in the second term he left the quarters and went to live in Lalji Morarji's chawl behind the Byculla Goods Office. From July to September Nagporekar lived with him in his room. Witness did not remember whether Karve came to visit him there. Karve might have come there. Witness now remembered Karve and Nagporekar having met and talked with each other in the College quarters. He could not gather with certainty whether they had met each other before that. Karve came to see him and Nagporekar once or twice at the chawl. Witness knew the accused Moghe whom he identified. The latter and Nagporekar were acquainted with each other. Witness and Karve were friends. They held the same views with regard to their visit to Sarjangadh, where they went to Tukaram's Shrine for their own regeneration or elevation. He left the College in 1908.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, witness said that when he said Karve used to visit them he meant that Karve visited them once or twice during each of the two terms they spent at the College.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gadgil, the witness said Karve might have got acquainted with Nagporekar because the former used to come to the room, They never had any talk about politics or secret societies.

Datatray Sadashiv Tatke, a clerk at the Technical Institute, Bombay, examined by the Advocate General, said he knew the accused Moghe, who was a Fellow at the Institute from the 1st of March, 1908, to the end of January, 1909, and who assisted the Head of the Textile Department there. He did not know where Moghe lived at that time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, the witness said there was a student named Nagporekar at the Institute, but he did not know him personally. He could not tell if Nagporekar lived with one of his friends at the Institute in June, July or August 1908.

A FSETIVAL LECTURE

Bhasker Vishnu Phadke, examined by the Advocate-General, said he had known Gopal Krishna Patankar for the last twenty years and knew Krishna Khare by sight. He also knew Vishnu Mahadeo Bhatt. He first met Khare at Patankar's lodgings at Girgaum during the Ganpati Festival in 1909. Khare came there to ask him to preside at a lecture given in connection with that festival.

The Court at this stage rose for lunch.

On the hearing being resumed after lunch, the witness Phadke, further examined by the Advocate-General, said he had known Vishnu Mahadeo Bhatt for the last four years, during which the latter came to see him at his lodgings. Bhatt came to Patankar's room once or twice during the Ganpati festival of 1909 to enquire after witness' health.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, the witness said it was the first time he saw Khare when the latter called on him to ask him to preside at the meeting. Khare left a minute or two later.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rangneker the witness said that at the conclusion of these meetings oaths used to be taken to use swadeshi goods and accounts were published in newspapers of these meetings. A form of oaths was read out and they were told to act according to those oaths. He did not know of an institution called "Mitra Mela" at Nasik.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gadgil, the witness said he had not been a member of any secret society anywhere. It was false that he and others were the leaders of a central society in Bombay to subvert Government.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thakore, the witness said Khare and Bhatt had no talk with Patankar when they came to call on the witness.

Dhonde Vishnu Savle, examined by the Advocate General, said he was manager of the Madhav Ashram boarding house in Girgaum, Bombay. He knew the names of Patankar, Thathe and Bhatt, who all were boarders there at the same time in 1908. He identified the accused Patankar. He thought Thathe and Bhatt occupied one room in the Ashram, and Patankar another. He did not remember of a man named Moghe.

The further hearing was adjourned.

BONDED WAREHOUSE SYSTEM.

Proposed Extension.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 16.

The Rangoon Trades Association, in reply to the request for the expression of opinion, has decided to inform the Head of the Excise Department of the Government of India that it has no objection to offer a proposal to extend the Bonded Warehouse system in respect of foreign liquors to Lucknow and other chief cities of India, since the proposal does not affect the trades in Burma.

KARACHI BATHING FATALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 16.

The body of Judd who was drowned on Sunday last near the Manora beach was found yesterday. The funeral took place last evening and a number of Railway Volunteers turned out to pay their last tribute of respect.

SIND COAST PEARL FISHERIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 16.

The Chief Collector of Customs in Sind is inviting tenders for the right to fish pearl fisheries on the Sind Coast for three years commencing 1st proximo.

MR. A. CURRIE, Junior, of the Currie Line steamers and Mrs. Currie, are now in Madras, on arrival from Melbourne; they leave for Calcutta by the "Matiania" on Tuesday next.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale, depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

MESSINA REVISITED.

Refugees still Living in Trucks.

Just a fortnight before the great earthquake of December, 1908, I passed through Messina on my way to Naples, writes a correspondent of "The Standard" from Messina. The beauty of the town and its surroundings, the cathedral, the palaces, and the public buildings much impressed me, for I had no idea that Sicily possessed so fine a town outside the capital, Palermo. A fortnight later all was in ruins. The most disastrous earthquake on record had converted a city of 150,000 inhabitants into a heap of rubbish. Naturally desirous to see what was left of this ancient city, I took the opportunity of my present visit to Italy to visit the place once more.

After the long and tedious journey from Rome (nearly 20 hours), Messina, viewed across the Straits, with its beautiful white-walled palaces, gave one the impression of a large and prosperous city. But as we drew nearer to the landing stage I soon learned how deceptive are appearances, for my companion quietly pointed out to me the vacant spaces and the long line of facades which were merely the empty shells of former princely mansions or historic municipal buildings. Later in the day a drive through the town and along the Marina brought me in closer touch with the true inwardness of the disaster. Even to-day, two years later, the state of confusion and the street upon streets of ruins almost defy imagination. Only quite recently the main roads of the city have been cleared of the shattered bricks and mortar and vehicular traffic made possible. Curiously enough, these well-paved roads have remained intact. But further down, the duomo one of the finest in Europe, affords a sorry spectacle of tumbling ruins barricaded round to keep the curious, as well as more dangerous, intruders at bay.

Everywhere scenes of desolation abound. The only part of the once-imposing Teatro National still left standing is the front wall surmounted by Thespis and the twin goddesses of Art and the Drama. A moment later we found ourselves in the centre, where still stand the great walls of the Side Municipio. A glimpse into the courtyard within showed a pile of statuary, pillars, and masonry heaped together in extricable confusion. The beautiful old palazzos of the wealthy residents of this great city are all in more or less the same state. Many of the side streets are in even less presentable condition. A few shew narrow passages for ingress and egress cleared between great walls of debris, while others are still choked up eight to ten feet high, and in some cases even to the third and four storeys. On either side of the main roads are to be seen huge twisted cylinders and girders, while timber, stones, and pillars render movement, however careful, dangerous to life and limb. I am informed that nobody now sleeps in this death-trap, and that accommodation of sorts has been found for the 60,000 souls, or more, who still cling to their beloved Messina.

NEW MESSINA.

Starting from the landing-stage, the new arrival leaves the ruined city to his right and comes at once in the main street of the new Messina. It has been named the Via San Martino, and may be described as the cornerstone of the renovated city. It is a broad and well-laid street, with pavements, a luxury not always to be found in Sicilian towns. A walk through the town at night reveals a beautifully lighted place giving quite an imposing aspect to the surroundings. Seen from the jetty it is particularly impressive. All along the Via San Martino electric lamps are swung on wires in the centre of the street. The little shops vie with each other in making the best show they can of their goods, while shooting galleries and mountebanks afford the evening's entertainments, A few houses in the lower part of the town have recently been completed. The enterprising landlord has adorned them with a fresco of tawdry tinsel which hardly makes up for the fine classic tracery of the palaces now lying in ruins a few hundred yards away.

Thus, the business part of New Messina. Higher up the same road over the bridge are situated the residential huts, which have, for the most part, been erected from the charity funds collected in Italy and foreign countries, rather than through the medium of the recognised authorities. Some 2000 of these habitations are in the Mosella quarter. They were put up under the direction of Commander Belknap, of the United States Navy, at that time Naval Attache at the Berlin Embassy. He was appointed by the United States Government to administer the gift of the American people.

But though something has been done much still remains. Besides the American huts, which are all finished and in good working order, there are Swiss and Danish huts now in occupation in other parts of the town. There are also a few habitations erected by the State; of the Italian Benevolent Committees, the Roman huts are the best, while those of the Lombardy Piedmontese, Milanese, and other committees are being erected in new districts.

REFUGEES UNHOUSED.

There is a blot on the escutcheon of the Italian authorities in regard to the unfortunate refugees still living in the railway wagons, which a correspondent of "The Standard" stated as long ago as June, 1909, were eking out a miserable existence in this way. This statement was indignantly denied at the time by the Italian Press, but I am able to assert from a personal examination that more than 300 persons are still living in the wagons just as they did when they fled in terror from their ruined homes on that fatal morning of December 28, 1908. It is a modest estimate to state that there are at least 100 of these wagons, each of which is occupied by a separate family. We saw beds and bedding turned over to air since the previous night's occupation. Many children have first seen the light in these strange cradles. Some of the colony have even grown garden produce and a few flowers on improvised sands to lighten the darkness of their unsavoury surroundings. An elderly woman inquired plaintively, "How long are we to be kept here? It is now nearly two years, and there is no sign of a change." Several little children were hanging to the good woman's skirt, and others came round and stared at us during the brief inspection. Beyond these and a few others about the town I did not see any very grave signs of distress in Messina. The want of occupation seemed the most striking feature.

A passing word on the British cemetery. It is situated in ex-territorial ground near the sea, which was, I understand, ceded to Nelson by the Bourbon Government of Sicily, after the Battle of Aboukir. Here have lain for over one hundred years the bodies of many British officers and men of the twin Services, who either fell in action or died in the vicinity at the time of the British occupation of Messina. I have copied the names of several as well as those of the German and Dutch Legions. Here also are interred these British subjects whose bodies were recovered about 30 in number, after the terrible tidal wave which immediately followed the earthquake. With these facts before them this cemetery should be an object of living pride and interest to all British residents and visitors to this part of the Mediterranean. Space will not permit me to describe the extraordinary record of destruction, many evidences of which still exist, which turned a beautiful cemetery into a waste place. Much has been done to replace the headstones and slabs in their original places; iron gates and a wall round the cemetery have been completed out of the Lord Mayor's allowance of £500 from the Mansion House Relief Fund at the time of the catastrophe.

MORE HELP WANTED.

It will be remembered that it was owing to the efforts of the Hon. Alexander Nelson-Hood (Duke of Bronte) that the matter was taken up. The carrying out of the work has been a labour of love by Mr. Bayliss Heynes, the British Vice-Consul, and though he desires to avoid appealing for funds he trusts that, in the event of an appeal being needed, the public at home and British officers belonging to regiments stationed in the district at the period above referred to, will come forward and help, as the British residents in Messina are now so few that they could not unaided be relied upon to find the funds to support the cemetery and the upkeep of the caretaker and his family.

Very little has, so far, been done with a view to the permanent reconstruction of the new city. In the first place, all the old debris—to which reference has been made above—will have to be cleared away. This should take from a year to eighteen months, if proper machinery and plant be adopted. The general plan of the new city has been drawn up and completed by the head of the Technical Office, Cavalieri Borzi, of Messina. Owing to the lack of proper expert assistance practically nothing further has up to the present been effected.

Some little time ago a proposal was formulated by an English company to carry out the reconstruction of the harbour, streets, drains, and all the public offices within a period of five years. This proposal was at first practically rejected by the Italian Government for political reasons. During the present inquiry it has come to my knowledge that the proposal is now being reconsidered very carefully, and may possibly be adopted before the end of the present year. If this proposal fall through it will be difficult to say when reconstruction will be arrived at.

It may be of interest to add that the city of Messina is governed by a Regio Comisario, with all the appanage of a well-worn bureaucracy. In Reggio di Calabria the municipal council holds sway, with the consequence that acting in their own best interest, the work of reconstruction has made much further progress than is the case in Messina. At the moment it is not easy to predict just how it will all end, but there is "prima facie" ground for hoping that before another year serious work will have been put in hand and that in less than a decade Messina will once more become one of the great shipping trade centres of the Mediterranean.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Persia," Nov 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s Mail Steamer "Persia," with the English Mails of November 4, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, at 5 p.m., brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Allan, Miss H N
Andy, Mr A Mrs child 2 infants
Agnew, Miss
Amphlett, Mr E A
Bogue, Mr W B
Barham, Mrs C M
Barwick, Miss M
Beveridge, Capt H
Benson, Mr J H
Bart, Mr and Mrs
Beaver, Mr H E D
Butler, Mr C J
Browne, Mrs A E
Catlow, Mr J B and Mrs
Colson, Capt E Mrs and infant
Carroll, Mr W J
Cutler, Miss M
Chettle, Mrs E A and inft
Clark, Mrs J
Caswell, Miss
Downing, Mr J N, Mrs and inft
Deverill, Capt C J and Mrs
duBoulay, Mr J (Vicar's See)
Dixon, Mr J H
DeTiel, Mr E
Dundan, Mr C A Man and Man
Elms, Mr C E
Elkington, Mrs and inft
Franstadt, Miss
Falconer, Mr J A
Fearfield, Mr J Mrs
Ford, Mr W O Mrs
Fitzgerald, Mr G
Forbes, Mr R M M
Hodge, Rev J Z, Mrs and 2 children
Hon Mrs Wilson's Maid
Hume's maid, Mrs G
Izat, Mr J
Inglis, Mr H A
Jones, Mr R T
Longmuir, Mr W
Lady Penshurt's Governess child nurse Steward Steward's wife Chef, Chef's wife
Longmuir, child Mrs
Lind, Miss
Lindsay, Miss
Le Patourel, Mrs P B
Lawrie, Mr J M
McNeill, Mr J S and Mrs
Maclean, Mr G G C and Mrs
Meller, Mr C B
McCrea, Mr R H
Montargis, Mr M and Mrs
Marsden, Miss
Mitter, Mr P
Newman, Miss
Norton, Mrs R Miss
Obbard, Major E N and Mrs
Oldham, Rev Canon G E
Pearce, Mrs
Pogose, Mr N
Perry, Miss
Partridge, Miss R
Pope, Mr A S
Parrott, Mr P, Mrs and child
Ross, Miss
Robinson, Mrs, Miss, 3 children and nurse
Ryan, Mr K F
Ricards, Mr R
Robinson, Mr J H and Miss
Rew, Miss
Robinson, Mr W
Stenhouse, Mr W and Mrs
Stone's nurse and inft Mrs
Storrs, Mr G N
Spraggon, Miss O
Stakelum, Mr E R
Sandford, Miss
Turner, Miss, and Miss T
Thompson, Miss L M
Tilibits, Mr W
Thacker, Miss M
Tanner, Mr J T
Taylor, Mr B C
Tarbutt, Miss and nurse
Ward, Major A and inft
White, Major W and Mrs
Waller, Mr H W L
Woodroffe's governess, Mrs
Wawn, Mr C T
Warren, Mr A
Wutzig, Mr J

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Togeman, Miss M. V.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Mrs C
Anderson, Mrs
Agabeg, Mr B C and Mrs
Avery, Mr T, and Mrs
Anklesaria, Dr D E
Anderson, Miss
Boteler, Mr R
Bellwaite, Miss
Bosanquet, Major L D
Burgess, Capt and Mrs
Ball, Capt L and Mrs
Baker, Mr J W and Mrs
Blythe, Miss
Barton, Mr E G
Bion, Mr C, Miss and M
Burgess, Miss E C
Butler, Mrs S H
Best, Hon Jas W
Brett, Hon Jus C M A
Basch, Mr A
Beaver, Col P K L
Bremner, Mr
Chitty, Justice C W and Mrs
Caspersz, Mr A and Mrs
Choudhuri, Mr A Master D Mrs A Mrs A K Miss A
Carnduff, Hon Justice H, and Mrs
Coldstream, Mrs
Crook, Mrs J W
Craigie, Mr
Chatterhje, Capt
Chand, Dooni
Chatterjee's Capt Native Servant
Choudhuri, Master S K
Collins, Rev J
Clarke, Mr G E and Mrs
Clarke, Miss
Cooks, Mr J C
Dujan, Hille
Davies, Mr W J
Das, Mr C R
Davies, Mr E R
Esdaile, Mr E
Fraustadt, Mrs
Fell, Capt E A H
Francis, Mr D L
French, Mr L
Fraser, I A D C Major H
Forrester, I A D C Capt Hon, Valet and maid
Farran, Miss
Glester, Capt T H
Geoghegan, Major F W, Mrs and child
Gittins, Mr A
Gorman, Mr J
Ganda, Mr
Gilbert, Mrs A
Gutmann, Mr B
Girling, Mr A
Greig, Mr J W H
Hampton, Mr A R, Mrs and child
Howell, Capt N E
Harris, Mr J S
H H Maharajah of Kapurthala
H H The Rana Sahiba
Hormusji, Mr K D
H H Prince Paramja Singh
Harrington, Hon Justice and Mrs
Hume, Mrs G G W
Hichens, Mrs T
Izat, Miss I
Issac, Lt A G F
Jenkins, Sir and Lady
Johnson, Mr H E, Mrs and inft
Krickenbeck, Capt R T C
Keyworth, Major W
Laidlaw, Sir R
Leslie, Mrs
Lang, Mr J
Leslie, Mr F M
Lang, Mrs
Leslie, Lt-Col W C C
Lawrence, Mr W
Levick, Mr A
Messant, Mr P G
Mercer, Major W H and Mrs
Mackay, Mr E D
Melville, Capt C W F
McLean, Mrs
Mewing, Miss E R
Macauliffe, Mr M A
McKenzie, Mr P N, Mrs and inft
Mawe, Revd M D
Maxwell, Mrs H
Mallick, Mr S K
Master Moulgu's native servant
Macpherson, Mrs W C
Mann, Mr A
Mackenzie, Miss J C
Milne, Mr A S
Meynell, Capt H
Milne, Mr J S W and Mrs
Marshall, Mr E J
Nickall, Dr E
Ovenstone, Mr C B, Mrs Miss, Mr Wm and Mr Reg
Orr, Major J L
Oldershaw, Col W J
O'Kinealy, Maj F and Mrs
Proes, Mrs
Peters, Mrs C B D
Pallis, Mr
Peter's, Mrs C E D nurse
Powell, Mr T
Pequet, M Hunn
Posley, Mr A W
Playfair, Mr G D
Rumboll, Mr A C
Renny, Mr H A and Mrs
Richardson, Mr W and Mrs
Russell, Capt J C
Rt Hon Baron Hardinge of Pe shurst and Lady
Russell, Mr E R
Robinson, Mr T H
Stansfield, Mr L
Stephen, Hon Justice H Mrs, nurse and inft
Shoubridge, Capt C A G
Smith, Mr L E
Swayne, Mr H W and Mrs
Stokes, Mr H and Mrs
Saunders, Mr C
Saunders, Mr J A
Short, Mr J W, Mrs and 2 children
Sant Jwada Sing
Sharfuddin, Justice
Shah, Mr H K, and Mrs
Smith, Miss C
Sparkes, Mr W H
Smyth-Pigott Miss and Miss D
Todd, Mr R
Uzielli, Mr T J
Uberoi, Mr G S
Waterworth, Mr C H
Wilson, Mr W S J
Walker, Mr J S E and Mrs
Walsh, Mr E H, Mrs and 2 Misses
Ward, Mr
Woodwarde, Mr W
Wilson, Mr R H
Wilson, Hon Mrs
Wales, Mr C W
White, Mr W H and Mrs
Waddington, Mr C W
White, Mr C R
Whalley, Mr A
Whitty, Mr N J
Wyndham, Capt

FROM BRINDISI.

Clark, Mr W H
H H Prince Hitendra of Cooch Behar
Kirkman, Mr W D
Macdonald, Miss M
Macpherson, Mr J M and Mrs
Power, Mr F
Wilson, Mr W S J

FROM PORT SAID.

Grant, Mr J A
Nomic, Mr O G
Smith, Mr L M and Mrs

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Briggs, Miss
Dalziel, Capt R N Mrs and inft
Davies, Miss M B
Dann, Miss L M
Dalziel's Miss nurse
Gebbie, Mr F H J
James, Col H
Nicholson, Mr B J
O'Sullivan, Mrs
Panet, Mrs A E
Suren, Mr W
Venis, Mrs H C

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Bickford, Major, Mrs, child, inft and nurse
Nicholls, Mr J
Webb, I C S, Mr M

PORT SAID TO KARACHI.

Young, Dr M Y

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE ADAPTABLE MATRON'S GOWN.

Perhaps the best example one can give, says a London correspondent, of the adaptability of the matron's gown is an experience I had in the week. During a visit to a dressmaker's fitting-room, I saw on a stand a very elegant black velvet gown, with a cascade arrangement of black lace lightening skirt and bodice. I remarked on the gracefulness of its cut and style, and was told it had been made eleven years ago for a certain duchess. She has had its trimming altered a few times; but it is entering on its twelfth winter season looking quite well and smart. And the duchess who will wear this velvet gown never looks either dowdy or old-fashioned. The matron, then, as I say, takes, or ought to take, a comparatively unimportant part so far as evening attire is concerned.

FOR THE GIRLS.

With her daughters an exactly opposite state of affairs is seen. Here all is brightness, flimsiness, and variation. Even if they did not want the one gown to be seen again and again, its fragility would make renewal necessary. The continued popularity of the tunic is a boon to the girl with a small dress allowance. I described the other day an evening frock which had a black chiffon tunic trimmed with a fanciful border of coloured rubber beads. A similar idea has been successfully followed by a young friend of mine. She has a tunic of pale coffee-coloured fine net—a newer material for tunics than chiffon—it is cut straight at the hem, and reaches well below the knees; for border there are two bands of gold thread work under the net. A band of the same lace which was about four inches wide, outlines the bust, and a gold girdle with jewelled tassels marks the high waist. Worn over a deep cream satin sheath gown, which showed signs of last year's wear, it makes a charming gown. A bunch of small gold roses and a gold fillet was made for the hair. Another tunic, or, rather, drapery arrangement, adaptable for a girl's gown, remains in my mind from the models I dilated on last week. Here the foundation of the gown seems to be fine silk, veiled with chiffon. The colour was pale salmon-pink, and the painted draperies, which reached almost to the ground back and front, were in ninon. The note of elegance in this gown came from side panels of beaded and pearled net, the soft glow of pink of the gown seeming to shimmer in the beads. The bodice had a butterfly bolero of the beaded net, with a fine bead fringe, and the draperies at the back of the skirt were caught in at the train with a large bead and pearl ornament. As a touch of colour, under the ninon of the bodice was a blue ribbon band. For wear in the hair with this gown there was a wide bandeau, composed of small pink flowers, crystallised leaves, and an edging of pearls. It was something quite new, and very pretty.

VERY EFFECTIVE.

Sometimes a girl, in a medley of white, pink, and blue gowns, will strike a distinctive and decidedly effective note by wearing black or black and white. Let me recommend my young readers such a grown as this: Foundation of white satin and white net, with loose Empire overdress of finest striped jetted net. Youthfulness was given to this gown by narrow perpendicular rows of embroidery of tiny roses and bluebells; a blue sash and short undersleeves of blue and silver gauze, edged with embroidery, make this frock completely girlish in appearance.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 16.

The depression in Burma has nearly disappeared, but the conditions has now become lightly disturbed in the Andaman sea. The rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore and the Malabar, and fairly general in Upper Burma and the south-east Madras.

The principal falls are:—Moulmein, had one inch; Yamethin and Lashio, two; Chitaldrug and Bangalore, three-quarters; Calicut and Madura, one and a half; Salem, one and Kodaikanal, four.

Forecast.—A further diminution of the rainfall in Upper Burma and some diminution in the South of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 16TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 16th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in the north-east Punjab while it contains the average amount of moisture over the rest of the division. Temperature is fairly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is much below the average. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The average amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal except for a defect during night at Jaipur.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are almost clear. The air has become considerably drier than usual on the Kathiawar Coast, but contains the average amount of moisture in other districts. Temperature during night continues low everywhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in slight excess. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is also low at most places.

The Konkan.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the north but skies are clear or very lightly clouded in the south Konkan. The moisture in the air and temperature are generally normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and almost clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is below the average at most places; minimum temperature is in excess at Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been local in the south of the Peninsula; Calicut reports 1·39" and Bellary 0·75." Moderate to heavy cloud still prevails in the extreme south, and moderate cloud has spread over the south Bombay Deccan and the north Konkan. Pressure is relatively low to the north of Lat. 21° particularly in upper Sind where the weather is in an unsettled condition. Sea is slight at Karachi.

Local showers are likely on the Malabar Coast and also in Mysore.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE REGIMENTAL OFFICER.

I have heard him described as stupid and idle—a man who thinks of nothing but amusing himself, who keeps up a laxurious Mess, and spends his time at polo. Well he does play polo, certainly if he is a cavalry man, but the British taxpayer does not keep his ponies for him. We pay a captain or a major in that very expensive country, South Africa, a man who has perhaps served through more than one war, and been two or three times wounded, less than £300 a-year—less than an average workman gets in a Johannesburg mine. And wherein is his polo worse than our cricket or golf? It teaches him to ride as very few things do, and to understand a house, all part of his trade, and it takes up no more time than a round of the links. If he can pay for it, why should we object? And a man who plays polo cannot drink wine as men in the army—not only in the army, by the way—used to drink it. If he has the money, which many have not, he cannot afford it in other ways. He cannot drink and keep "fit." So he drinks little; and his Mess, where every dish and cap has to be perpetually covered to keep off the swarming flies, is not so very luxurious. We get these men from comfortable homes, some of them brought up to have everything they can want, and they go and live in iron sheds thousands of miles from home and its pleasures, and do a very considerable amount of daily work; and many besides toil in their spare hours at the higher branches of their profession under great disadvantages; and like the men they lead, they must be ready at any time to die for their country. The wonder to a civilian who really knows something of their lives is that we get them at all. We are getting them with more difficulty now,—largely, I believe, because they feel they are not fairly judged. Practically there is now no competition for commissions in the army, and that is a very serious thing for the nation.—From "A Holiday in South Africa," by the Right Hon. Sir H. Mortimer Durand, "in Blackwood."

BY THE WAY.

THE FARMER AS MOTORIST.

In the Middle West of America the growing vogue of the automobile among farmers has for some time been disturbing the peace of mind of their bankers, who have been fearing financial troubles as a result of such extravagance. The latest news from Kansas City, however, is to the effect that the Western farmer has not really been lacking in shrewd judgment when he has been spending his money in the purchase of a car. He is now able, it is said on his behalf, to travel to a more distant and more important market, and thus recoup himself for the outlay by doing better trade.

THE NEXT CORONATION PICTURE.

In anticipation of the Coronation, inquiry is already afloat in art circles as to who will be selected to paint the inevitable picture of the scene in Westminster Abbey. The London correspondent of the "Scotsman" has the highest authority for stating it will not be Mr. Abbey. That distinguished R.A., whose fine picture of the spectacle when King Edward was crowned hangs on the walls of Buckingham Palace, is "dissatisfied after the experience accumulated in the course of that work. For its accomplishment it was necessary that he should obtain private sittings from a body of something like 100 distinguished persons who took a prominent part in the pageant. Of them all, the painter found King Edward the most reasonable. With others of less exalted station he had cause to lament unpunctuality in the matter of arranged sittings, petulance, and vanity when at length the engagement was kept." During the lying-in-state of King Edward in Westminster Abbey he was, the same authority states, approached from a high quarter with the suggestion that he should paint another picture, but he declined.

GLASGOW ANNEXING HISTORIC SCENES.

The Corporation of Glasgow propose to reinstate their city as the second in the Kingdom by annexing a district which contains a population of 250,000. The area embraces some of the most historic scenes in Scotland. There is the eleventh-century Royal burgh of Rutherglen, which still contains the steeple of the church where Sir William Wallace concluded a peace with England in 1297, and where a few years later the "false Menteith" agreed to betray the patriot to his enemies. The treachery was carried out another part of the extended area, Robroyston, where a monument marks the site of the barn in which Wallace was sleeping when he was seized. Another historic scene is the mansion of Castlemilk wherein is the room, decorated with her Royal arms where Queen Mary slept the night before the disastrous battle of Langside—whose progress she viewed from the "Court Knowe," also included in the scheme.

COLCHESTER OYSTERS.

In connection with Colchester's annual oyster feast, the "Liverpool Post" recalls an anecdote related by Macaulay, of the infamous Jeffreys, the cruel judge of the "Bloody Assizes" in the West country. When Jeffreys fell from power and was lying in the Tower, he was raised from his fit of utter dejection by a parcel which was brought to him by his gaoler. It appeared to be a barrel of Colchester oysters, his favourite dainty. "Thank God!" he exclaimed: "I have still some friends left." He opened the barrel, and out dropped a halter amid a ruin of empty shells!

A FISH THAT SHOOTS FLIES.

In Queensland some of the most interesting forms of animal life are to be found. The duckbilled platypus (with the web-feet of a duck, which lays eggs and suckles young) the lung fish, the walking perch, and many other queer creatures, might be mentioned in confirmation of this. A remarkable little fish is the rifle fish, which lives in the far northern rivers of Queensland. A full-grown specimen (writes a correspondent) measures about 10in. in length, and averages 11-2lb. in weight. The rifle fish derives its name from the fact that it shoots its food. It swims leisurely about the stream, a few inches below the surface, and is always on the look-out for flies and other insects that settle on the floating leaves and twigs or on the surface of water plants. On getting close enough to its victim it discharges a tiny jet or ball of water, which if shot straight, knocks the fly into the stream where it is instantly gathered in by the shooter.

A COUNTRY SUPERSTITION.

Country people sometimes find a lump of jelly-like substance—called pwdre ser—on the ground, which they attribute to shooting stars. When the star hits the earth it is supposed to turn into jelly. Quite recently a detailed study of this substance has been made by Professor Hughes, of Cambridge, and he has established that pwdre ser is a fungus. It has nothing to do with shooting stars and it is extremely difficult, remarks the "University Correspondent," to tell how the two became related to each other even in popular fancy.

LADIES AND BETTING.

The fact that the number of ladies "going racing" has so materially increased during the last five or six years, and that most of them drain the cup of excitement held up to those who find their pleasure and the means of setting a-tingling their nervous system thereby has not unnaturally led to the question: "Should ladies bet?" It would be useless, says the "Gentle-woman," spilling of ink to discuss the merits and demerits of betting on horse races. In life we all possess our own conceits and pet forms of excitement for which we are willing to pay. These are chief among our conceits and characteristics. We carry them to such an extent that we consider the practical application of that conceit or excitement recompense for the price paid despite the result.

WALKING ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Apropos of Mr. Wellman's courageous attempt to fly across the Atlantic, the most curious method adopted to traverse the ocean was probably that of a Professor Miller, who proposed to cross the ocean on foot. He used a pair of special walking shoes, which each measured five feet in length. They resembled miniature canoes in design, with a small orifice in the centre to admit the foot, and they were furnished with corrugated soles. Full of confidence, he started on his curious journey, but soon realised the folly of his idea. He was unable to maintain an upright position, and drifted about for some time at the mercy of the waves, until his friends prevailed upon him to abandon the idea.

EXPLOITING THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

The revelation of the secret process by which the Japanese, with an ingenuity that confirms their title of the "Yankees of the East" have been taking advantage of the well-known stupidity of the oyster to force him, quite unwillingly, to secrete two hundred-dollar-pearls at a cost in each instance of only 1 per cent. of the amount, is to be feared as marking the beginning of an exploitation of the animal kingdom, beside which all the past will seem the blundering gropings of an amateur. How long will it be (asks the "Boston Courier") before the concoction of an elixir for ivory, to be applied to the tusks of the patient elephant? Or another for wool? Or still another that will deceive the silkworm into producing refined silk instead of his present raw output?

EVADING THE CIGARETTE ACT.

Some attempts are being made in Edinburgh to evade the Act of Parliament making it an offence for youths under a certain age to smoke cigarettes. A substitute for the cigarette is offered. It is described as a smoking mixture. The compound is said to be a concoction of herbs, and is made up in a little packet exactly such as one would be served in purchasing tobacco and is of course, intended to give the appearance of tobacco mixture. Along with the packet is a small pipe, and the whole is sold at the price of one halfpenny. The Public Health Office, however, are considering the matter, and it is possible action may be taken against the sellers. Under the Adulteration Act a person can be proceeded against for selling any article not of the nature, quality, or substance of what it purports to be.

VACCINATION IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Vaccination has all along been compulsory in the Civil Service, but for some time past an agitation has been carried on in the Postmaster-General's department against its being enforced. It is now stated that the Postmaster-General has carefully considered the matter, and has decided that candidates for Post Office employment may obtain exemption on making a statutory declaration that they conscientiously believe that vaccination would be prejudicial to their health. This decision has been made to include those who have not undergone primary vaccination.

THE TWO SERVICES.

BRITISH BOYS FOR BRITISH SHIPS.

Although, as Sir Nathaniel Bowden-Smith, says there was little enough time for a full discussion of the subject, the Conference on Sea Training, which was held on Trafalgar Day at the suggestion of the Navy League, should bear good fruit. The primary object of the Conference is to prevent the disappearance of British seamen from British ships, and no one will have the hardihood to assert that this is not a matter of national importance. In order to effect this object, it is essential to obtain assistance, financial and otherwise, from the Government for technical education, whether given in seagoing or stationary training ships or in establishments like the Watts' Training School and the Liscard Homes. Furthermore, the county councils must be brought into closer relations with those institutions engaged in supplying technical instruction, and with the shipowners, failing whose support and practical help all schemes must fail. Finally, national and voluntary effort of every kind must come together in organised co-operation by the utilisation of existing accommodation and the discouragement of overlapping projects. It is useless to try and teach seamanship to boys in elementary schools, for it is an art only to be acquired on the sea. We do not believe that the salt water aptitude can be given on shore, unless with the aid of suitable material for instruction afloat near at hand, as at Dartmouth, Osborne, and Shotley. It is manifestly absurd and wasteful also that the boys of Sussex or Hertfordshire should be sent to the Mersey when the Thames and the Hamble are so much nearer. Another matter needing investigation is that which was referred to by Captain Deverell in the letter published in these columns last week. If we cannot remove the stigma from reformatory and industrial training ships, it will be better, as Lord Graham suggests, to abolish them. It is quite evident that there is very much to be done before the primary object of the Conference can be attained and that it will not be done unless all who are interested in the subject will exercise tact and patience.

INDIA AND SEA POWER.

Lord Curzon, in his speech on Imperial Defence on Trafalgar Day, remarked that he had not time to discuss the Navy as well as the Army, and it is probably for this reason that his references to the Sea Service are somewhat obscure. He repeated, for example, the assertion that there are people who say that our true policy is to depend on the Navy alone, although over and over again this has been challenged, and those who advance it have been asked to give chapter and verse for their belief. It is too much we fear, to trouble Lord Curzon for references in this matter. But he went on to say, it is not by naval battles alone or primarily that we have built the Empire. It is not by the fleet that India was won, or can be held. He also advanced the extraordinary proposition that the only value of our ships in the South African War was for the conveyance of troops. We should like to know what chance we should have had of getting troops to South Africa at all if the Navy had not, as it were, kept the ring. It is inaccurate also to say that the Empire was not primarily won by the battles we fought at sea, or that India is not the gift of sea power. Everything in our history disposes of the first contention, and we commend to the late Viceroy the writings of Sir Edmund Fremantle, Sir Cyprian Bridge, and Sir Sydney Eardley-Wilmot as correctives of the second fallacy. We are so entirely in favour of the principal of the policy Lord Curzon advocates that we regret to see his argument weakened in any way. Yet they are weakened when for instance, he says that it was not on the seas that Wellington beat Napoleon, and omits to add that if there had been no Trafalgar there could have been no Waterloo. Lord Curzon says: "We require a Navy strong enough to defeat any combination that is likely to be brought against us, to hold the seas, and to keep our communications with our distant possessions." Does he doubt that while we have such a Navy very much more can be wasted to prevent an enemy from effecting a successful landing upon our shores.

SPEED AND "SWANK."

The announcement which has been made in Germany that the "Von der Tann" is the fastest warship in the world because she made an average speed of 27·4 knots on a series of six runs and a maximum speed of 28·12 knots is what they would call in America "swank." We have no wish to damp the ardour or gratification felt by the Germans because of the successful run of their first turbine armoured ship, but the claim to have made a record cannot be admitted without much fuller particulars than we have at present. It is not sufficient to know the depth of water in which the trial took place, but a good many other details as well. Our own "Invincible" made a speed of 29 knots in a run from Queensferry to Portsmouth last summer, and she is an older vessel than the "Von der Tann." She was, however, flying light at the time and it may be that the "Von der Tann" was not down to her full draught at the time of these trials. Moreover, the weaker conditions, the tide, picked fuel, special firemen, and similar circumstances have a good deal to do with gatting trial speeds. Mr. McKenna has been quoted in the German papers, but he was referring to sea speede, and the record which the "Von der Tann" has to beat is that of the "Indomitable" in her run across the Atlantic from land to land at 25·13 knots, including delays by icebergs and bad weather. The "Von der Tann" should have an opportunity to do something of this kind when she goes to South America shortly. Meantime the somewhat boastful announcement in the German papers must be regarded as an advertisement for the German private shipbuilding yards and engineering establishments, the directors of which are naturally anxious to push their wares and to compete with British and American warship builders for foreign contracts.

TERRITORIAL MUSKETRY.

Some time ago the Secretary of State for War replied to a question in the House of Commons on the subject of the musketry training of the Territorial Force in terms which conveyed the impression that these troops obtain as much instruction and practice in shooting and are as efficient with the rifle as are the soldiers in the armies of the leading Continental Powers. No doubt many extracted great comfort from that statement, and it is therefore only right that the truth of the matter, at any rate so far as one great Power is concerned, should be known. A Home paper quotes figures obtained at first hand as to the number of rounds per man, not only allowed, but actually expended each year in the infantry units in Germany, and these bear striking testimony to the amount of attention which is there devoted to shooting. Ammunition is issued to companies in bulk at the rate of 178 rounds per man, subject to the condition that it is devoted to the various portions of the annual course in accordance with the prescribed proportions, and the captain can allot the rounds to individuals as seems best to him. This eminently sensible arrangement enables him to level up the average of marksmanship in his unit by apportioning a larger number of rounds to such men as are in need of additional practice instead of having to distribute the ammunition equally between the good and bad shots. A company on the lower establishment—i. e., 142 under officers and men—receives 25,650 rounds. Of these, 13,150, or an average of 93 per man, must be devoted to purely instructional and to prize shooting, while 10,500, or 74 per man, are expended on field practices—"Gefechtsschiessen"—under company arrangements; while another eight rounds per man are reserved for field-firing practices as directed by superior military authority. The remaining small balance of ammunition is expended by the officers, or for purposes of special instruction. There is plenty of evidence to show that the field practices are of a really practical nature, and that much attention is also devoted to the judging of distances. Even in some cavalry regiments it is the custom for officers to ride out with parties of men and to indicate both stationary and moveable targets to them during the course of the ride whose ranges they are required to estimate and then dismount and open fire at them. When we compare all this with the perfunctory firing indulged in by the Territorial soldier, it is indeed surprising that a Minister should declare that the latter compares favourably with his Continental rival as a marksman. Seeing that the average intelligence and natural aptitude for rifle shooting is about the same in the case of the Territorial and of the German soldier, it is not to be credited that such very diverse degrees of training produce similar results.

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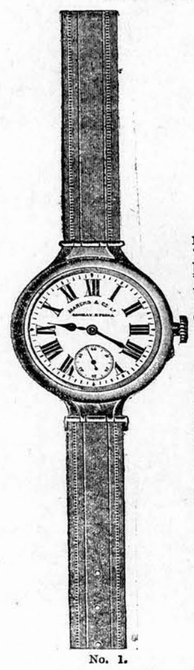
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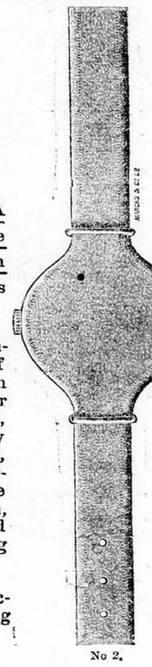


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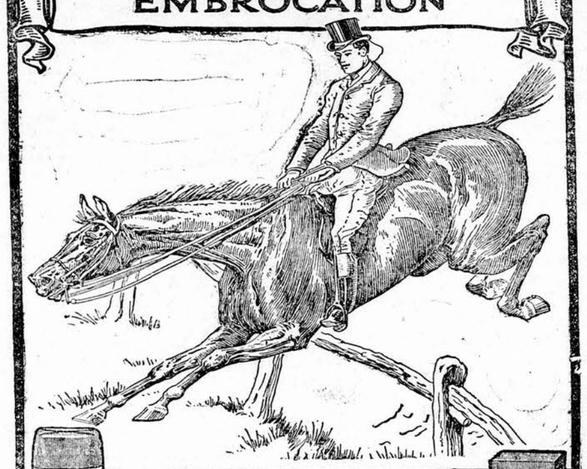


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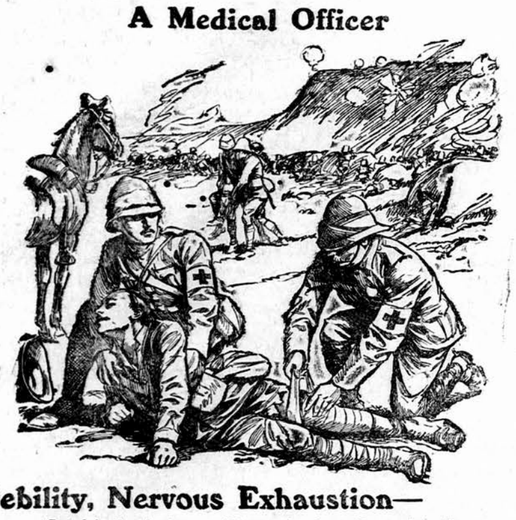
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A Medical Officer



Debility, Nervous Exhaustion—

Certainly the absolute confidence of eminent doctors is evidence enough of the exceptional benefits imparted by Phosferine. Even doctors cannot do more to prove their confidence than by *using Phosferine to remedy their own disorders.* Could any proof be more definite, more convincing than the testimony of John Dodd, D.S.M., Medical Officer in the late South African War, who says: "After being shot through both lungs I was dangerously reduced, and I attribute it solely to Phosferine that I regained my usual health. I have *proved* the value of Phosferine in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion." This brilliant medical officer found Phosferine particularly serviceable for insufficiency of nerve force, and declares nothing was so suitable in combating fevers, chills, &c.

Not possible now

John Dodd, D.S.M. (late of the Medical Staff, 5th Imperial Yeomanry, 1st Brigade, South Africa), Ladysmith House, Witton-le-Wear, writes: —"I have had considerable experience in the use of your invaluable remedy Phosferine, and it has proved particularly serviceable where there exists *insufficiency of nerve force.* This condition, often due to primary weakness, lays the system open to influenza, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, fevers, and in remedying this predisposition I have found *nothing so suitable* as your preparation. Phosferine invariably goes to the root of the mischief direct. The *certainty* of its action is moreover an estimable feature. In debility and kindred ailments, caused by a reduced system, *it has unprecedented power,* and in my own case I can bear evidence to its exceptional value, and am indeed greatly indebted to its wonderful restorative properties. During the late war in South Africa, I was shot through both lungs and pericardium and that reduced me most dangerously; after taking Phosferine for about two months it brought me back to my usual health. *I attribute this solely to the use of Phosferine.* I have advised Phosferine in several cases, and *proved* its value in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion."—March 11, 1910.

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Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

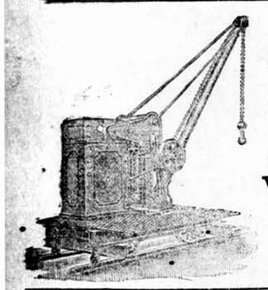
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In the event of no competitor sending the exact figures, the prizes will be awarded to those sending the nearest estimates.

First Prize = £50

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Wright's Coal Tar Soap Coupon.

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Address.....

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Three months ending December 31st, 1906=281,526
" " " 1907=274,031
" " " 1908=276,109
" " " 1909=274,270

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The above Coupon must be sent attached to an OUTSIDE wrapper of a tablet of WRIGHT'S Coal Tar Soap. Competitors sending any other wrapper than WRIGHT'S will be disqualified. Competitors may send as many estimates as they like provided a wrapper as above is attached to each coupon. If two competitors should send the exact figures the first and second prizes will be added together and equally divided. If three or more competitors are correct the third prize will be added to the first and second and divided equally in a similar way.

The decision of the Advertising Manager will be final.

No correspondence can be entertained.

Last day for receiving replies, Dec. 31st, 1910.

Owing to the time that elapses before the official returns are issued, the result cannot be announced until April 3rd, 1911, on which day it will appear in the Bombay "Times of India," "Madras Mail," Calcutta "Englishman," Allahabad "Pioneer," and Lahore "Civil and Military Gazette."

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

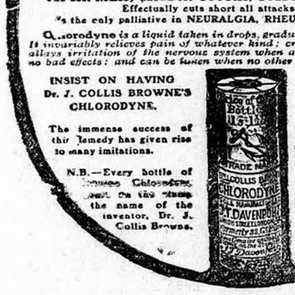
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DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
'Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.



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N.B.—Every bottle of genuine Chlorodyne bears the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

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A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

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Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E., Eng. by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

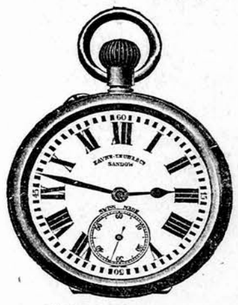
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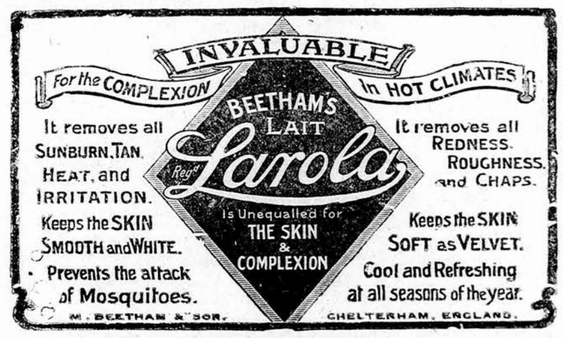
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